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OF THE

FAMILY OF EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH

BY

SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH
BARONET.

EDINBURGH.—PRIVATELY PRINTED.

MDCCLXXV.



GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF EDMONSTONE.

THE principal sources whence this Memoir is derived are, first, an Account of the Duntreath Family, drawn up by the well-known Genealogist, George Crawford, about the year 1713, and written in his hand. His manuscript is compiled with considerable research, but is defective in some important points, with rather too prominent a disposition to magnify the race whose history he was employed to trace out. He runs also so much into collateral connexions, that it makes it sometimes puzzling to recover the main thread. His work, however, is on the whole a very valuable family document, and without it I should have found extreme difficulty in arranging my memoir. There is likewise another short account, I know not by whom, entitled, 'The Genealogy of the Lairds of Ednem and Duntreath from the year 1663 to the year 1699.' This was printed at Glasgow in 1699, and reprinted at Edinburgh by Thomas Stevenson in 1834. It rather enlarges on the connexions of the family about the time it was compiled, but is otherwise extremely incorrect and of no value whatever. A third document is the pedigree of the Ednam family, for the loan of which I was indebted to Mr. Cranstoun (Lord Corhouse), who obtained the inheritance by will of that branch. It throws some useful light on the early history, but is not continued down very far. An examination into chartularies and manuscripts, and such documents as the 'Advocates' and



nearly four hundred years. These lands were acquired by a grant from Robert the Second, 'cum advocatione Ecclesie et Hospitalis ejusdem Johanni de Edmonstoun et Isobelle Comitisse de Douglas filie nostre carissime,' A.D. 1390, and confirmed by a charter of confirmation of Robert the Third, April 25, 1392.

Edenham was one of the confiscated estates bestowed by Robert Bruce on Walter, fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn, on his marriage with Marjory Bruce, the King's daughter, who died next year in giving birth to King Robert the Second, the first of the Stuart line. It was seized by Edward the Third, for there is an ancient charter in the Tower, by which the manor of Edenham is committed to William de Montagu, in the eighth year of that monarch's reign. Indeed a few years earlier (1335) there is a Passport in Rymer's *Feudal* to William de Edenham as one of the 'Nuntii' between 'nos et nostros subditos,' on one side, and 'Robert et frangis et nobilis Scotie,' on the other. In the twenty-first year of Edward the Third there is a charter for restoring the Hospital of Edenham with St. Mary's at Berwick to Robert Burton; and in the last year of the same King there is a charter granting half the manor of Edenham, in Roxburgh, to John de Iselham, and in the following year Richard the Second grants 26 marks annually to John de Iselham for this half of the manor of Edenham.

Keith,⁴ in his account of religious houses, says: 'The Hospital of Edinham was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and seems to have been founded by the Edmonstones of Ednham, who were patrons of this place.' It had, however, been founded as far back as the reign of King William the Lion, and St. Leonard is spoken of as its tutelary saint in the Register of the Charters of the Great Seal. It may have been restored and re-dedicated by the Edmonstones.

The estate was sold by James Edmonstoun, the last male heir of the elder line of the family, about 1723, and, after passing through other hands, was purchased in 1837 by the last Viscount Dudley and Ward, who, being raised to the Earldom of Dudley, took Ednham as his second title. It is now in possession of his heir, Lord Ward.⁵

⁴ *Archaeological Calendar of Charters in the Tower*, 1724.

⁵ *Kirk, Calais, &c., of Saxon Biscay, etc.*

The poet Thomson was a native of this place, of which his father was minister.

The last Laird of Edmonstoun purchased the estate of Cora on the Clyde from a portion of the proceeds of Ednham, and there his sisters lived till the death of the last in 1826, who was said to be above one hundred years old. She left the property to Mr. George Cranstoun, who, as Lord of Session, took the title of Lord Corehouse. He rebuilt the house, and greatly improved this most romantic spot.⁶

The Duntreath line of the family had, previous to the acquisition of that property, their designation from Culloden in Inverness. At what precise time Culloden came into their possession has not been ascertained; but it seems to have been obtained from the Setons, since there is a charter by John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, who married the Lady Marjory, eldest daughter of Robert the Second, of the lands of Culloden in Moray to Sir Alexander Seton.⁷ There is, moreover, a resignation dated Edinburgh, 28th November 1421, by John de Annadun of the lands of Myle, 'reverendo et superiori Domino Settone,' witness, Archibald de Edin-stone Milite, et Willielmo filio suo et herede, Willielmo de Annadun Consanguineo meo, et Hugoni de Lindesay, amicis.

Though the precise time when Culloden was acquired cannot now be discovered, it must have been during the twenty-four years intervening between 1421, when we find it in possession of the Setons, and 1445, when William Edmonstone de Culloden is mentioned in a charter of that date, by which Duntreath is granted to his son. It was sold in 1506 by this son, Sir William, to Strachan of Scotsstown. Culloden was the well-known scene of the fatal overthrow of the unfortunate Charles Edward in 1746, at which time it was possessed by the Lord President Forbes, and it has ever since, I believe, continued in the same family.

The Barony of Duntreath, in the parish of Strathblane and county of Stirlingshire, was acquired in or somewhat previous to the year 1434, tempore James I. The first notice of it in connexion with the family is in an entry in the Chamberlain's Rolls in the Comptoir Ballivorum,⁸ dated 1434, wherein it is stated that the Baillif of the Crown 'non onerat se fermis' of Duntreath, because the King has infest William de Edmonstone with

⁶ *Note 6, Appendix.* ⁷ *Note 7, Appendix.* ⁸ *Note 8, Appendix.*

them. The earliest mention, however, of Duntreath is of perhaps the middle of the previous century, of a resignation of Donald Earl of Lennox of the lands of Duntreath to his brother Murdoch de Lennox, and there is a notarial instrument referring to this charter of resignation dated 1408. As regards the existing tenure, there is a charter in the family charter chest of Isobel Duchess of Albany, Countess of Lennox, dated 1445, of these lands to William Edmonstone, son of William of Culloden and his wife Matilda Stewart, reserving the fiefrent to William the father.

There is, moreover, a charter of confirmation of James II, dated Sterling, December 1452, to the same William 'in conjuncta infidatione' with William of Culloden and Marion Stewart Countess of Angus, her father and mother, erecting the lands of Duntreath into a Barony, with the fullest Baronial powers.

Strath-blachan, the valley of the Blachan or Blane, is mentioned as a parish about 1200. It formed part of the vast district called the Lennox or Lennox, extending from the River Leven between the Clyde and Loch-lomond, which was erected into an earldom by David I, or his successor Malcolm IV. The Duchess of Albany was eldest daughter and heiress of Duncan VIII, and last Earl of Lennox of that line, whose violent death, together with that of Murdoch Duke of Albany, his son-in-law, and the two elder of the Duke's sons, Walter and Alexander Stewart, by order of James I, on his return from his long captivity in England, forms so striking an event in Scottish history. This event occurred in 1435. The Duchess of Albany succeeded to the title and estates of Lennox, though her possession was probably for a time suspended, as we find the original grant of Duntreath to Sir William Edmonstone to have proceeded from the King. James was murdered in 1437-8, and accordingly, in 1445, we find the Duchess in the exercise of her full rights, by the charter which, among many others, she then granted to William Edmonstone the younger, or probably on the occasion of his marriage, with her grand-daughter Matilda Stewart, reserving, however, his father's fiefrent. In 1450, moreover, she granted the church of Strathblane, with those of Fintry and Bonhill, to her new Collegiate establishment at Dumbarton.

The charter of confirmation¹ of 1452, mentioned above, was granted

¹ Note 9, Appendix.

after the Duchess's death, which occurred the beginning of that year, and the succession to the Lennox estates was for several years a matter of great dispute.

The third and only surviving son of the Duke and Duchess of Albany escaped to Ireland, and having formed a connexion with a lady of the name of MacDonald, had by her a large family, seven sons and one daughter. Three of these sons were afterwards legitimated, and the eldest, Andrew, became a person of great consequence. He was created Lord Avondale, and was Chancellor of Scotland. His legitimation, however, did not go the length of securing to him the succession of his family, which was disputed by the heirs of the Duchess's two younger sisters, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and the two grand-daughters of Lady Margaret, who had married Robert Monteith of Rusky. An arrangement was at length come to by which the fiefrent of the Lennox estates was made over to Lord Avondale, through whom the restoration of the property had been mainly effected, which had been vested in the Crown at the Duchess's death, with remainder, according to the Royal Charter of Entail by Robert the Third, 1392, to the above-mentioned heirs of the last Earl Duncan. Of this John Lord Darnley (or Darnley) received a considerable portion, and the earldom of Lennox was renewed in his line, and continued into the Royal Family of Stewart.

At the same time that Lord Avondale obtained the fiefrent of the earldom, he procured likewise, from the heirs, a guarantee of the lands of Duntreath to Sir William Edmonstone, who was married to his sister Matilda Stewart, and their heirs.² This is proved by a deed of James III, June 21, 1472-3, stating the investment of Andrew Lord Avondale of the Earldom of Lennox, in fiefrent, by John Lord Darnley; and also that 'our cousin William Edmonstone of Duntreath be made secure by the said Lord Darnley, which he has by infidelity and gift heritably of our progenitor' James II.

² Note 11, Appendix.

There is, moreover, in the family charter-chest a 'Renunciation and Grant', dated Edinburgh, August 2, of the same year, 1472, by John Earl of Lennox to William Edmonstone of Duntreath, of the Superiority of Duntreath, etc., and of all claim he had thereto, allowing him, the said

William, to hold the said lands immediately of the King, and for that purpose confirming a charter by King James I. (1452) to the said William in respect of the great kindness, labour, and expense of the said William, in recovering the Earl's part of the Earldom of Lennox.

There is likewise an instrument, dated 27th October of the same year, of the lands of Duntreath, etc., in favour of William Edmonstone, upon a declaration made by another of the heirs and claimants to the Lennox Estates, Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the Lady Elizabeth Monteith, married to John Napier of Merchiston, that in pursuing her claim to a fourth part of the lands of the Lennox, she makes none on those of the said William Edmonstone.

Lastly, there is an instrument of the 5th of the same month, exempting the Barony of Duntreath from the jurisdiction of the Earl of Lennox's Courts. Nothing was thus omitted to secure to the proprietor of the Duntreath estate the full exercise of his Baronial powers.

In 1614 the lands and barony of Duntreath were wadsettled or mortgaged, together with the office of Coroner of the Shire, by Sir James Edmonstone and his son William, to Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, redeemable on the payment of 60,000^l marks, which redemption happily took place sixteen years after (1630) by Archibald, son of the above William, and Duntreath has ever since been the principal seat of the family. A considerable portion, however, of the original estate was never recovered.

At what time the Castle was first built is unknown, but it was one of the fortresses belonging to the Lennoxes, to which considerable additions were subsequently made. The last of these additions appears to have been made by Sir James Edmonstone about the end of the sixteenth century, and a stone with the family arms engraved, with the cypher S. J. E. still remains. The Castle consists of a quadrangle, of which the south side never was completed. As the family latterly resided principally in Ireland, the house fell into decay, and it is said that the factor having received orders to cover a neighbouring farm-house with slate, unroofed the old mansion for that purpose about the middle of the last century. Broadisland in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, was purchased the

beginning of the seventeenth century, at the period of the plantation of the forfeited estates by James I. William Edmonstone of Duntreath settled there in 1609,¹ and he was the first to introduce and settle a Presbyterian minister, Edward Bryce, late minister of Drymen, who had been forced to leave Scotland for his opposition to the introduction of Prelacy in 1613. Broadisland continued to be in possession, and Red Hall to be the chief residence, of the family for several generations; till the estate, having been much reduced, was finally sold by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, the latter end of the eighteenth century, to a family of Porter.² It now belongs to Mr. Kerr.

The estate of Kilsyth, comprising the East and West Baronyes, and the lands of Balincloich or Bancloich, in the parish of Campsie, were purchased by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1783. Kelvinsith (or Kyllinsith) so designated from the Kelvin water, formed part of the vast territory of the Lennox, originally bestowed by Malcolm III. to Argyll,³ a great northern English baron, afterwards erected into the earldom of Lennox or Lennox, its favour of Alwyn, his grandson, by Malcolm IV. The parish was designated Monibrough, from a little rivulet which ran through it. The earliest notice of Kilsyth is a charter of Malwyn, third Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Glasshill, Kilsyth, etc., to Eva his sister, and to her husband Malcolm, the son of Duncan Thane of Callendar, about the middle of the thirteenth century. These lands afterwards came into possession of the Fleeming, for there is a grant by Malcolm Fleeming, first Earl of Wigton, of the first creation of the lands of Kyllinsith to Robert De la Vall, an Englishman, whose daughter Margaret, dying without heirs, escheated to the Crown, and were granted by King David II. to Sir William Livingston and Christian his wife, daughter and heiress of Patrick Callendar of Callendar. This charter is dated 13th October 1361. Sir John Livingston, grandson to the above Sir William, who was killed at the battle of Homelton, gave a grant of the lands of Wester Kilsyth to William, his son by his second marriage, A.D. 1402, confirmed by a charter of Murdoch Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany to the said William, on the resignation of his mother Agnes, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, 1423. The East Barony of Kilsyth appears to have remained in the hands of the elder branch of the family till they were disposed by Alexander Earl of Linlithgow, and his

¹ Note 14, Appendix.
² Note 15, Appendix.

³ Note 16, Appendix.

son Lord Livingston, to Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, upon the payment of £5000 merks, A.D. 1650. Sir James having suffered much for his attachment to the Royal cause, having been moreover fined by Cromwell to the amount of £1500, and his houses destroyed, was immediately, on the restoration of Charles II, created Baron of Campsie and Viscount of Kilsyth. His eldest son, who succeeded him, died unmarried, but William, third Viscount, having engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted, and his estate, valued at £864 per annum, forfeited to the Crown. He married first, Jean, daughter of William Lord Cochran, and widow of the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, by whom he had one son, who both came to their end in the following remarkable manner. It would seem that, having been actively engaged in opposition to the Revolution Settlement of 1688, after the battle of Killiecrankie, he retired to Holland, where the catastrophe occurred which is thus related in a letter of John Hay of Carubber to the Earl of Errol, dated Edinburgh, 20th October 1695:—

'By the post yesterday I had a letter from young Blair out of Utrecht, with a particular but sad account of the Viscountess of Dundee and her son. He writes that he had dined with her and Kilsyth her husband, and after dinner, just as he had left them, the Lady and Kilsyth, and a Gentleman with them, went into the room where the young child and Mrs. Melville, the Lady's woman, were. The house was covered with turf, the ordinary fuel for fire in that place, and it is thought by the weight of it the roof fell and crushed my Lady and her son and Mrs. Melville to death. Kilsyth himself was three-quarters of an hour beneath the rubbish, yet both he and the other Gentleman are free of hurt. The Lady and her son are embalmed to be brought home. The gentlewoman was buried in that place on the 18th instant, old style, after dinner.'¹

In 1795, just a hundred years after, the vault was accidentally opened, and the bodies were discovered in a perfect state of preservation, which occasioned attention for a time till the vault was again closed. William Livingston, who succeeded subsequently to the peerage on the death of his brother, married to his second wife, Barbara, daughter of M'Dougal of Makerton, by whom he had a daughter who died young. Lord Kilsyth died at Rome, under attحاider, in 1733, and with him the family became extinct.

¹ Note 15, Appendix. The spelling of this letter is modernised.

The forfeited estate² was purchased first by the York Buildings Company, afterwards by Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, who sold it to Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1783.

There are vestiges of two ancient residences, one on the Garrett Burn, northward of the town, the other nearly on the site of the modern house at Coliut. Besides these, the last residence of the Kilsyth family stands nearly entire, adjoining the church. This latter house was built after the Restoration, but whether on the site of a former one I have no exact means of ascertaining. The house of Kilsyth³ was burnt in the time when the country was occupied by Cromwell's troops, and after the Restoration there was a claim preferred to Parliament by the inhabitants for the losses they sustained. I think it probable, as stated in the *Original Parochial Statute*, that this castle stood on the ground now occupied by the later Kilsyth house; but as the tower on the Garrett and that at Coliut were both destroyed, the former probably, the latter certainly, about or at the same time, there is no means, that I am aware of, accurately deciding to which the memorial in question refers. Coliut was the residence attached to the last barony, which, as stated above, was comparatively a late acquisition to the estate. It was in existence at this period, for, in the contract between the Earl of Linlithgow and Sir William Livingston for the purchase, Coliut tower, fortalice, and dependencies are specially mentioned. This was in 1620. It is likewise made over as the dower house on the marriage of Sir James Livingston with Euphemia Cunningham in 1647. As to the period of its erection there is no clue. There is an old stone taken from the ruins with the date 1575, but I should think this would refer to later additions, not to the original foundation of the old tower of Coliut.

The Western Barony of Kilsyth belonged to the parish of Campsie till the year 1647. The old church, which stood in the churchyard at some distance from the town, was pulled down, and the present one built in 1815. The patronage is vested in the Crown.

The battle of Kilsyth, the scene of Montrose's great victory, was fought on the high ground to the east of Coliut. Many local names preserve the record of that memorable event.

² Note 16, Appendix.

CADET BRANCHES.

I am not aware that any one bearing the name of Edmonstone claims descent from the elder or Ednam line,¹ nor can trace connexion with it. There is a family settled in Shetland, the first of which, Andrew Edmonston, a minister of the church, emigrated there in Queen Mary's time, but the present descendants know nothing of their origin.

Of the known cadets of the Duntreath stock, that of Spittal or Broick is the only one which yet remains in the male line. For several generations, till the death of the late Archibald Edmonston, they were hereditary bailiffs on the Duntreath estate. A curious notice of directions, given by the justices to the heirs of several parishes, ordering the regular payment of 'Black Mail' to Captain McGregor, a predecessor of the celebrated Rob Roy Macgregor, dated Sterling, 3d February 1638-9, is addressed 'For Archibald Edmonstone, Bailie of Duntreath, to be published at the Kirk of Strathblain.'²

The illegitimate branch of Cambus-Wallace became, I believe, extinct some years ago, by the death of Mr. James Edmonstone of Newton-Doune.

COAT OF ARMS.

The arms of the family of Ednam, as given in Nisbet's Heraldry, were 'or, three crescents gules, supported by two camels proper; and for crest, a camel's head and neck.' These bearings seem attested by a seal attached to a charter of the year 1612, whereby the lands of Edmonstone were made over to Mr. Thomas Hope, Advocate, as far as the shield and crest are concerned; at least the crest looks as if it were intended for a camel's head and neck; there are, however, no supporters. But the crest became subsequently changed for a globe surrounded by a cross.³ In Nisbet, the arms of the Duntreath branch are stated to be 'three crescents gules, with the annulet in the ceur,' so illuminated in the house of Fala Hall, which, with the lands of Fala, belong to Ednam. No mention of the crest supporters or cresture, though an engraving of the arms complete is given as now worn. On a stone at Duntreath the arms are engraved

¹ Note 18, Appendix.

² Note 19, Appendix.

³ Note 20, Appendix.

with the double tressure and annulet, the shield resting on a camel, with the cypher S. J. E., doubtless Sir James Edmonstone, which would fit it to the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The authority, however, on which the arms as at present worn rests is of an earlier date. There is a seal of William Edmonstone appended to a resignation of his lands by William Graham of Garvoe into the hands of James III., because, as it is stated in the deed, 'sigillum proprium non habui signum fratris mei Willielmi de Edmonstone de Duntreath pribus apponi'. They were uterine brothers, being both sons of Countess of Angus. Of this deed there is a copy in the family charter chest, with a representation of the seal, in which the arms are laid down without the annulet, and with the supporters as now used. This copy¹ was made at Edinburgh in 1712, and is duly attested. It would seem that it was procured by Crawford the antiquary, who moreover states that, 'upon the Laird of Duntreath producing this deed before the Lord Lyon King at Arms, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambio, Baronet, showing that his ancestors had been in use to carry and wear the double tressure about their paternal coat of arms as a tressera and mark of their Royal descent, and that they had been likewise in use, time out of memory, to wear two lions rampant as supporters, to matriculate the bearings of Edmonstone of Duntreath, conform to the old seal in his registers, and gave out as extract as usual in the like case, and yet it is strange Mr. Nisbet, in his late system of Heraldry, has not taken the least notice of it.'

In 1828 Mr. Riddell made a copy of the original Garvoe deed, as also of the seal, which differs however from the above, in having the annulet. There is also this farther difference; in my copy there is a helmet surmounted by a coronet, out which rises a crest, which is thus described, 'supra cassidem stat corona antiqua ex qua oritur caput cygni vel alterius simili volucris, cum collo et rostro.' But in Mr. Riddell's copy there are the helmet and coronet but no crest, of which he says there was no appearance, though the seal had not been preserved entire. There certainly is no trace of a crest in his sketch.

Moreover, in the chapter-house of the Cathedral of Dunkeld there is a tablet with a Latin inscription, and on each side sixteen coats of arms; one

¹ Note 21, Appendix.

of these is the Edmonstone coat, without the annulet, with 'Duntreth' underneath. The chapter-house was erected by Bishop Lauder in 1459, but there is, I believe, no date attached to the tablet.

Crawford, in his Manuscript Genealogy, has paid particular attention to the double¹ treasure, flowered and counter-flowered, in the Duntreath coat. It was adopted by several of the principal Scottish families, and at one time as a mark of Royal descent. This was, however, by no means universally the case, since neither the Douglases or Hamiltons, for instance, wear it; and it was never assumed by the elder branch of the Edmonstone family, though descended from the Countess of Douglas, daughter of King Robert the Second, as the Duntreath line was from the Countess of Angus, daughter of King Robert the Third. Whether it was originally considered as a right, does not appear, but it came to be so, for in the reign of George the First the Earl of Sutherland claimed this honourable augmentation in consequence of his descent from Robert the First, and it was allowed him. It was adopted by William Edmonstone, son of the Countess of Angus, as is shown by his seal, as it was by his uterine brothers, Kennedy of Dunure and Graham of Fintry.

But by much the most remarkable part of these heraldic bearings is the coronet² out of which the crest rises. This, so common now, is not referable in Scotland, at least to an earlier period than that of James the First or Charles the First, at which time, too, the lower heraldic perçage, Viscounts and Barons, assumed coronets in imitation of those of England. The coronet in the Duntreath crest, now resembling the modern ducal, with three instead of five strawberry leaves in the draft, taken, as mentioned above, from the Garvock seal, more resembles an Earl's without the balls. What this addition to the armorial bearings of the family implied it is now useless to speculate upon; that it was, however, an unusual distinction, connected either with the Royal descent or some peculiarity in the grant of the Duntreath portion of the great Earldom of Lennox, can scarcely be doubted. From a stone at Duntreath with the arms of Sir James Edmonstone, I am inclined to think the crest was originally the head and

¹ Double treasure. The double treasure is as supposed to have been introduced into the Royal arms to perpetuate the ancient League between Scotland and France.

² Note 22, Appendix.

neck of a camel, and not of a swan, the same as that of the elder line. The two would be much alike.

GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT.

The origin of the most ancient families is in most countries uncertain, and the rudeness of the people down to a comparatively late period, together with the dispersion of national documents by the policy of Edward I., and still more the destruction of Scottish records at the time of the Reformation, which were lodged in the chapter-houses or consistories of religious houses and cathedrals, make this remarkably the case in Scotland. But in proportion as authentic records are defective, vague tradition prevails, and to trace an imaginary descent from a remote and noble stem is a piece of vanity, by none more freely indulged than our northern genealogists. It is accordingly stated in Crawford, and in another manuscript account, that the Edmonstone family was supposed to be descended from a younger branch of the Counts Egmont of Flanders, in the person of an Edmundus who came to Scotland with Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling, on her marriage with King Malcolm Canmore. If this descent could be proved, it would certainly be a very honourable one. Bockenberger,³ the historian of the family of Egmont, states that it sprung from Radbodus, son of Aldigillus King of Frisia, A.D. 739, and that it was fixed at Halbernum, now Egmont, by Adelburt, son of the King of the Dei. Benvold was the name of the reigning Count at the time of Margaret's marriage, and unluckily there is no mention of any collateral branch migrating at this period to Scotland.

When Edgar took refuge in Scotland, with his mother and sisters, from the tyranny of William the Conqueror, several of the Saxon Barons, who had been endeavouring to resist the Norman invader, accompanied him, and obtained settlements from Malcolm. Geddes, the author of the life of St. Margaret, states, though I should think somewhat apocryphally, that Agatha, the mother of that Princess, and Edgar was attended by a following of Hungarian nobles, from whom several Scottish families sprang. The fact, however, that these descendants of the rightful line had been

³ Note 22, Appendix.

resident at the Court of Edward the Confessor for ten years since their recall by that Monarch from Hungary, would render it very unlikely that they were accompanied to Scotland by many, if by any nobles from Hungary.

That the Edmonstone family descended from a Saxon Baron is in the highest degree probable, but whence that Baron came is the question. Sir James Dalrymple, in his 'Collections,' has the following notice. After mentioning in the charters of David the First to Holyrood Abbey, one to which Thoraldus de Tremenit (Tranent) was witness, and also one of the said Thoraldus, confirming to the Abbey the claim he had to the Church of Tranent, Sir James adds, 'To the charter of the fore-mentioned, Thoraldus Admundus filius Forn and Admundus de Fagisse are witnesses. If this be the Forn mentioned, a witness in the charter of King Alexander the First to Scone,' it gives an ancient pedigree to Admundus. Perhaps he gave the name of the lands of Edmonstone, near to Edinburgh, and surname, to the possessors of those lands. 'The Edmonstones are a respectable ancient family there. King David the Second gives a charter to John Edmonston of the Crownership of Edinburgh. I suppose the same person gets a charter from King Robert the Second of the barony of Edenthal, bearing him to be married to Isobel, Countess of Douglas, the King's daughter. Since this time the family has been despatched of Edenthal, and the aforesaid charter is to be seen in the hands of the Laird of Ednam. The other, Admundus Fagisse, was probably predecessor to the Fairisides of that ilk.' Sir James Dalrymple is a respectable authority; this is however but mere unsupported conjecture, and as such indeed he gives it.¹

There is yet a farther idea thus stated by Crawford: 'Others again, and perhaps with full as great probability, think that the family and the original ancestor of the Edmonstones are of the same stock, blood, and kindred with those of the surname of Seaton and Oliphant. To support this conjecture they think the one and the same common arms of the Edmonstones with those other two noble families, the three crescents, goes far to confirm this, the difference among them being only the tincture or colours.' As regards the Oliphants, there is nothing but this identity of colours.² As regards the Fairisides, there is nothing but this identity of

armorial bearings to support the notion, but there are some striking coincidences with respect to the Setons which gives to my mind considerable weight to the conjecture of a common origin.

Armorial bearings and surnames began to be adopted in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.³ The latter became general in private families in the course of the thirteenth. Sir James Balfour says, 'most ancient surnames, and of best account, have been local, deduced from towns, castles, places, villages, hamlets, affording surnames to their lords and possessors.'⁴ Among a list of names thence derived, he mentions 'Edmonstone, and in further enumerating a number of family appellations which have existed, he says, six hundred years, is Admiston or Edmiston.

The name is evidently formed by 'Edmund,' with the addition of 'town.' Regarding town, Sir Francis Palgrave thus writes: 'The first and primary element of the Anglo-Saxon state appears to be the community which in England, during the Saxon period, was called the *Town* or *Township*.' Tun is derived from "Tynan," to enclose, denoting in its primary sense the enclosure which surrounded the mere homestead or dwelling of the lord. It seems to have been gradually extended to the whole of the land which constituted the domain.⁵ In Scotland the term still retains nearly its original meaning, which is thus given by Chalmers: 'A baron obtained from the king a grant of lands, which he settled with his followers, built a castle and a church, a mill and a brewhouse, and thereby formed a hamlet, which, in the practice of the age, was called the "Tun of the Barou."⁶ Now it is a remarkable circumstance, over and above the identity of the coat of arms, that the lands of Edmonstone, whence the name certainly arose, lie in the midst of the great estates once possessed by the Setons; and the two families seem at an early period to have been connected, for there is a charter of John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, of the lands of Culloids, in 'Moravia,' to Sir Alexander Seton, which charter is without date; but John, second son of Patrick Dunbar, ninth Earl of Dunbar, by Lady Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray (eventually the person referred to in the charter), obtained the grant of the Hallam, Middle Ayr, &c., &c., &c.⁷

¹ Sir James Dalrymple's *Collections concerning Scottish History*, 1795, Appendix, p. 479. ² *Dictionary of Surnames, Baronies and Maitland Clubs.* ³ Note 34, Appendix.

⁴ *Palgrave's History of the English Commonwealth*, vol. I, page 52. ⁵ Second Edition.

⁶ Sir James Balfour's *Surnames, Advocate's Chancery Calendar*, vol. I, page 501.

⁷ *Chalmers's Calendar*, vol. I, page 501.

Earldom of Moray from Robert the Second in 1371. But as these lands of Cullen were in possession of Sir William Edmonstone, the first of the Duntreath line, and himself nearly related to Robert the Second, it seems likely that they were derived from the Setons by a family transfer. Farther, in a charter of resignation, dated Edinburgh, 28th November 1421, by John de Annandale, of the lands of Myles, 'Reverendo et Superiori domino suo Annandali donante Setton', among other witnesses are Archibald Edmonstone, Knight, and William, his son and heir.

From these various causes I think it highly probable that an Edmund of the race of Seton received the lands of Edmonstone in Midlothian as his appanage, to which he gave his name, and that from him the family is descended. Nor is the stock an ignoble one. According to Douglas, the Setons are of Norman extraction. Secher, son of Dougal de Say, obtained lands in East Lothian from David the First, and hence the name Say-towa. At a later period the family rose into great distinction. The chief branch was ennobled as Barons Seton in 1448, and as Earls of Winton in 1600.

George, the fifth Earl and eleventh Baron, was attainted for his concern in the rebellion in 1715, and, having died without male issue in 1745, the Earls of Eglington, who were Setons in the male line and Montgomerys only in the female, became heirs-male of the family. The title by a specialty was saved from forfeiture, and the Earldom of Winton was accordingly taken up by the present Earl of Eglington in 1840. From another branch of the Seton family the ducal House of Gordon, now Marquises of Huntly, descend; and cadets were raised to the peerage as Earls of Dumfiermline, and also as Viscounts Kingston, now extinct.

Presuming, therefore, that the Setons may be the original stem, at what period did the House of Edmonstone appear as a distinct family? This it is impossible to fix precisely, but there is ground for referring it to about the commencement of the thirteenth century. The earliest mention of the name I have met with, is an assignation of lands by Johannes de Gallard to the abbey of Dumfermline, to which Henricus de Edmondiston is witness, dated at Musselburgh, 1248, *tempore* Alexander II. The same person is, moreover, referred to four years later, in charter of notification, by William de Craigmillaire, whereby he gives in alms, to the church and abbey of Dumfermline 'quandam toftum terre in Craigmillaire, in Australi,

parte qui ducit de villa de Noddriff (Niddry), ad ecclesiam de Libertoun quas Henricus de Edmondiston de me tenet. This is dated 1252.

There is another document, however, yet, a few years earlier as it would seem, but without a date, referring to a generation one degree farther back. An indenture between 'Dominum W. Abbatem et conventum de Dunferlin ex una parte et H. filium E. ex alia, super multura de Edmondiston,' whereby it is settled that the said *H.* and his heirs, to preserve peace, 'et jam mota lite sedans' should pay every year twenty shillings 'in domo ipsius *H.* apud Edmondiston,' to the aforesaid abbot and convent. There is further permission for the erection of a mill, smithy, and brewhouse. To this deed the seals (*sigra*) 'Dominii Nessi de Rames et Magistri Petri de Rames,' together with the seals or signatures of 'memorari Henrici' are appended.⁴ As Henricus is herein designated as the son of *E.*, this may not improbably be the Edmund with whom the family commenced. *Fifius*, however, does not necessarily imply son, as it is not unusual to apply it to a more distant descent in the direct line.⁵

The next hundred years there is a blank in the family history, and so far may be said to its honour, that its name is not found in the 'Rigmas Rolls'—the list, namely, which has been preserved of those, comprising a great proportion of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, who subscribed their submission and fealty to Edward I. at the end of the thirteenth century. From whatever cause this may have arisen, it is a circumstance that cannot be regretted.⁶

The next notice we have is a retour or inquest before the Baile of Musselburgh in 1359, *tempore* David II., declaring that 'Henricus de Edmondiston,' formerly 'Dominus ejusdem,' had died, and that Johannes de Edmondiston was his legitimate son and heir, and then it is added, they held of the Abbey of Dumfermline, and that the said land, valuit tempore bona pacis, xiii. lib. vi. sol. viii. d. and now values ten pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence. John, too, is stated to be of lawful age, but the lands had been in ward, the grant of which was to Sir John Preston, evidently of Craigmillaire, which is close by.

This document connects the links of the broken chain, for we find the

⁴ *Chartulary of Dunfermline, Banffshire Ch. p. 162.*
⁵ *Note 25, Appendix.*
⁶ *Note 26, Appendix.*

family still in the same spot, holding of the same superiors, and the Christian name of Henry still preserved, which however was never continued. From this time the line of descent is uninterrupted.

The historical notices of Sir John Edmonstone are very copious. Crawford, however, and the other Dunbarth genealogies, refer them all to one person, but in the Ednam pedigree two are mentioned in succession, and it is quite evident that this is correct. John de Edmonstone, as stated above, was served heir to his father in 1359. This gentleman seems to have been in favour, and to have been much employed during the unfortunate reign of David II. In 1352 he was appointed by charter coroner to the district of Lothian, to himself his heirs and assigns¹, but by another charter, ten years later, this grant was restricted to his life. In 1363 he accompanied King David II. to England, as there is a passport for John de Edmonstone coming to England, in which he and John de Abernethy are designated as "valeti" to David Bruce, with six of his knights. The King's object in this visit was, having paid only two moieties of his ransom, and being unable to raise the remainder, to negotiate peace, the terms of which were to have been the reversion of the crown of Scotland to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s son, in the event of himself dying without issue. It is singular that, on this occasion, four foreign kings met together in London, John of France, who died in April of that year, Waldemar of Denmark, Peter of Cyprus, besides Albert, Duke of Bavaria. David had proposed this succession to a Parliament assembled at Scone in the commencement of the year 1363, and on the unanimous rejection of it, accompanied by hostile appearances, had recourse to arms against his barons, but the rising was terminated by an amnesty granted to them on condition of their dissolving their association. On the restoration of tranquillity, the King proceeded as aforesaid to England to negotiate with Edward, and Sir John Edmonstone was either sent before, or accompanied him. The event of this farther negotiation for the ultimate cession of the crown of Scotland to the King of England is given in Dalrymple's *Annals*.

In 1366 this gentleman was again employed in a mission, with six

¹ *Rymert's Fablia.*
² *Rymert's Fablia.*

knights as his companions, "veniendo peregre . . . et exinde versus partes transmarinas usque Sanctum Johannem Ambiavensem et alia loca sancta transiund." Amiens, I imagine; and the following year he is a passport for the same number on their return. In 1367 he again receives a passport for himself and six knights, and in 1369 for fifty, probably negotiating the terms of the truce, which was settled for a farther space of fourteen years, and making arrangements for the payment of the £24,000 still due of King David's ransom, at the rate of £4000 per annum. The truce was concluded at the Castle of Edinburgh, 20th July 1369, and was signed by John de Edmonstone Miles, among others of the chief nobility.

David II. died in the beginning of 1371, nor does Sir John appear in less favour or confidence with his successor Robert II. There is a passport in the year 1372, "domino Johanni de Edmonstone" coming to England, in the year 1372, "domino Johanni de Edmonstone" coming to England, and returning with twelve men; and in the following year to the same with dominus Duncan Wallays going, the 24 men in partes extrema for one year. This would appear to be a mission to Rome, for in the Exchequer rolls there is notice of payment, "Dominus Duncanus Wallays et Dominus Johanni de Edmonstone transiunctus in negotiis Regis ad curiam Romanam pro expensis suis lib. 466, 13s. 4d.", while there are other payments for expenses in England.

The same Commissioners, with the addition of Adam of Tynningham, Dean of Aberdeen, were again employed apparently on the same business. There is a charter of an embassy from Robert the Second¹ to Charles the Fifth of France, dated Jan. 31, 1374, i.e. 1375, soliciting the French king's interposition with the Pope and Cardinals to procure favourable decree in a suit before the papal judicatory at the instance of Margaret Logie, Queen of Scots, also demanding reparation for depredations on Scots traders by Norman pirates. The deed is in form of a notarial instrument, in which King Robert's letter and King Charles's answer, both in French, are verbatim inserted. King Robert's ambassadors were, Mr. Adam de Tynningham, Dean of Aberdeen, Sir Duncan de Wallays, and Sir John de Edmonstone, knight.

Nor were Sir John Edmonstone's services unrequired. There is a charter of a grant to him of King David of the lands and barony of Boyne.

¹ *Robertson's Index.*

in vicecomitatu de Bamff, in the thirty-ninth year of that king's reign, 1369. And in the third year of King Robert the Second there is a charter of confirmation to the same of some lands in the county, and adjoining the burgh of Haddington.

We next find him engaged in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.¹ In 1381 there is a passport for Alexander de Lindsay, also for Patrick de Hepburn, chevalier, with twelve men and twelve horses. Likewise for John de Abercromby with six men and six horses, also for John de Edmonstone, chevalier, with sixteen men and sixteen horses, and John de Tours, chevalier. The next year there are passports for their return.² Lastly, there is a permission from Richard the Second to John de Edmonstone to take 200 quarters of malt with his own vessels from a port on the coast of Lincolnshire to any port he pleases in Scotland.

Whom this gentleman married, or when he died, there is no account. That he was succeeded by a son of the same name there can be little doubt; and in this respect I think the Edmon pedigree more correct than Crawford's, which makes only one generation. Whether he may not have had a second son, Archibald, from whom the Dunreath family is descended, will be inquired into hereafter; moreover, if that very apocryphal work, 'The Memorie of the Somervilles', can be trusted, he had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John Somerville of Carnwath. I give the passage at length:³—

'In October the same year, 1372, John, eldest son and appearing heir to Walter, Baron of Carnwath, being at Court with his father, there was none more taken notice of than this young gentleman. Being of a comely personage, affable and courteous, he gained the affection of all he conversed with; but that which contributed most to the young gentleman's advantage was his acquaintance with Sir John Edmonstone, donator to the forfeiture of Sir Robert Baird, whose gift of forfalture this gentleman, Sir John Edmonstone, had obtained from King David Bruce in anno 1345; and by virtue thereof possessed at this time the Barony of Cambusnethan. It was with this old gentleman, Sir John Edmonstone, that young Liotoune (Somerville) bare company both at the Court and in the country, because of the pleasantness of his humour, and in regard he was in much favour with

¹ Robert Faber et Rowl. Scholae.

² *Memorie of the Somervilles*, vol. I page 130.

³ *Id.*

the King as he had been with his predecessor King David. But that which engaged this young gentleman entirely was the great affection he bare to the beautiful daughter of Sir John Edmonstone, who, being her father's only child, was appearing heiress of a fair estate, and that lying within the same shire where the greatest part of his father's estate lay, which held all ward of the King, whereas the Barony of Cambusnethan held blanche of the Crown for a pair of gilded spurs, which is the Reddon of the charter of that Barony. This lady, what for her beauty and great estate had many suitors of as good quality and fortune as this gentleman, but he played his game so well by engaging the lady's affection, who was then in the twenty-fourth year of her age, which was much about that of his own, and being obsequious to the old Sir John Edmonstone in all he was pleased command him, that he at length obtained his consent to let him have his daughter, and with her the Barony of Cambusnethan. This business was brought to tryst (formal meeting) at Lanark the same month, and in November thereafter the marriage was solemnized, to the great satisfaction of the parties themselves and all their honourable relations.' Some pages further, the following notice:—'In August the same year, 1398, his virtuous Lady Margaret Edmonstone died, having lived with her husband twenty-eight years during which time she had borne to her husband nine children, five wherof survived herself, two sons and three daughters. She was buried, at her own desire, in the Quyer of Cambusnethan church. She was a lady of many eminent virtues, and was the third female that made a great addition to the Barons of Linton, their estate in Scotland.'

Whether a fair daughter of Sir John Edmonstone did at this time marry into the house of Somerville there is no other authority for deciding, but that she took the estate of Cambusnethan with her is a complete mistake. This estate was acquired by the Somervilles by Janet Stewart's marriage with Thomas de Somerville. It had been forfeited, as is stated in 'the Memorie,' by the Bairds, for treason against Robert Bruce, and was granted by his son, King David, to Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, grandfather to the aforesaid Janet. There is a note by the Editor of the Memorie of the Somervilles to the above effect, and he confesses⁴ that the 'more ancient part of the narrative is particularly deficient.'

⁴ Note 29 Appendix.

The next authentic notice of Sir John Edmonstone probably refers to the second of the name. Like his father, he seems to have been much employed, for in 1404 (*trans.* Robert II), he was appointed one of the Commissioners, together with Matthew Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow, Sir James Douglas of Dalreich, and others, for negotiating a truce with England for a year, during which a congress was to be held in order to bring about a peace. For this they received (full powers, dated 'Linthilghow, 24th August, 15 year of our reign'.¹) It seems probable that the secret negotiation² Tyler speaks of, for surrendering the Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Bardolph, who had taken refuge in Scotland after the battle of Shrewsbury, in return for Murdoch (Shakespeare's Mordake, Henry IV), Albany's eldest son, and the Earl of Douglas, who had been taken first at Homelands and afterwards at Shrewsbury, was committed to the above persons. On the death of Robert the Third, 1408, when the Regent Albany wanted to establish his power by permanent peace with England, he sent as Commissioners, John Montgomery of Ardrossan, John Douglas, the Earl's brother, and John Edmonstone, knight, who succeeded in negotiating the Earl of Douglas's release on the payment of a thousand marks ransom, and leaving a sufficient number of hostages, and the following year we find a pauper for William II, hereditary Sheriff of Peebles (Viccomes), John Edmonstone, and William Bothwick of Ledgewood, knights, invested with powers for settling a peace, or at least a truce, between England and Scotland, dated Westminster 27th April 1409. The restoration of the Earl of Douglas seems now to have been finally arranged, but matters still remained in a very unsettled state between the two countries.³ Previous to these transactions, we find Sir John Edmonstone's name as one of the cautioners to Haico V., King of Norway; for Haico, who had been appointed by that King Earl of Orkney and Shetland, having been so nominated likewise by the King of Scotland, for maintaining order and keeping down piracy in the islands. This was in 1379.⁴ This gentleman⁵ had the honour of contracting a Royal alliance, for

he married the Lady Isabel, daughter of King Robert II, by his second wife Eufemia Ross, relict of Randolph, Earl of Moray. This lady had married, in 1371, James II, Earl of Douglas and Mar, who was killed at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, by whom she had no children, and secondly, Sir John Edmonstone.⁶

By this marriage Sir John had one son, David. The family pedigree makes out William, from whom the Duntreath family are descended, to have been a second son, but this will be shown to be erroneous.⁷ There seems reason to believe that Sir John married, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Sinclair Earl of Orkney, for among the lists of the missing Royal Charters now lost, though preserved through the century before the last, there is one to John Edmonstone, knight, the King's brother, and Elizabeth Sinclair his spouse, daughter to the Earl of Orkney of the lands of Murthie, viccom, Bamff, by resignation of the Earl of Orkney. Douglas, in his *Heritage* says Edmonstone is a mistake for Drummond, but it is more likely to have been Edmonstone, the last syllable being accidentally omitted, and who was the King's brother-in-law, as well as Sir John Drummond. The circumstance of Sir John Edmonstone having stood cautioner for the Earl of Orkney, as mentioned above, who would thus be his father-in-law, makes this connexion more probable; besides this, Sir John's predecessor had had a grant of the barony of Boyne in this identical vicecomitatus of Bamff.

At what time Sir John Edmonstone died does not appear, but it must have been after 1410, probably 1412, or 1413, for there is an 'agreement by way of indenture,' dated Perth, April 7th, 1410, between Sir John Edmonstone of that ilk and Davy Edmonstone, his son and heir, with Patrick (Graham) Earl of Strathearn, in the right of his wife, and with her consent, relating to a charter of confirmation they had procured from the Regent Duke of Albany, to Sir John Edmonstone and his son, of the lands and barony of Tillyallan in Clackmannanshire.⁸ There is, moreover, a charter granted by the same Regent to his son, John Earl of Buchan in 1413, in which Sir David is styled 'nepos noster,' as son to his (Robert, Duke of Albany's) sister, the Countess of Douglas.

¹ *Rymer's Fœdera, Albrechtomby, March*

^{1409.}

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ *ibid.*

²² *ibid.*

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ *ibid.*

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ *ibid.*

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ *ibid.*

³² *ibid.*

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ *ibid.*

³⁵ *ibid.*

³⁶ *ibid.*

³⁷ *ibid.*

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ *ibid.*

⁴² *ibid.*

⁴³ *ibid.*

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁸ *ibid.*

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁵² *ibid.*

⁵³ *ibid.*

⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁰ *ibid.*

⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁶² *ibid.*

⁶³ *ibid.*

⁶⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁹ *ibid.*

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

⁷¹ *ibid.*

⁷² *ibid.*

⁷³ *ibid.*

⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁷⁵ *ibid.*

⁷⁶ *ibid.*

⁷⁷ *ibid.*

⁷⁸ *ibid.*

⁷⁹ *ibid.*

⁸⁰ *ibid.*

⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁸² *ibid.*

⁸³ *ibid.*

⁸⁴ *ibid.*

⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁸⁷ *ibid.*

⁸⁸ *ibid.*

⁸⁹ *ibid.*

⁹⁰ *ibid.*

⁹¹ *ibid.*

⁹² *ibid.*

⁹³ *ibid.*

⁹⁴ *ibid.*

⁹⁵ *ibid.*

⁹⁶ *ibid.*

⁹⁷ *ibid.*

⁹⁸ *ibid.*

⁹⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁰¹ *ibid.*

¹⁰² *ibid.*

¹⁰³ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *ibid.*

¹¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹¹ *ibid.*

¹¹² *ibid.*

¹¹³ *ibid.*

¹¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹¹⁵ *ibid.*

¹¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *ibid.*

¹²⁰ *ibid.*

¹²¹ *ibid.*

¹²² *ibid.*

¹²³ *ibid.*

¹²⁴ *ibid.*

¹²⁵ *ibid.*

¹²⁶ *ibid.*

¹²⁷ *ibid.*

¹²⁸ *ibid.*

¹²⁹ *ibid.*

¹³⁰ *ibid.*

¹³¹ *ibid.*

¹³² *ibid.*

¹³³ *ibid.*

¹³⁴ *ibid.*

¹³⁵ *ibid.*

¹³⁶ *ibid.*

¹³⁷ *ibid.*

¹³⁸ *ibid.*

¹³⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁴¹ *ibid.*

¹⁴² *ibid.*

¹⁴³ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁵¹ *ibid.*

¹⁵² *ibid.*

¹⁵³ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁶¹ *ibid.*

¹⁶² *ibid.*

¹⁶³ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁷¹ *ibid.*

¹⁷² *ibid.*

¹⁷³ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁸¹ *ibid.*

¹⁸² *ibid.*

¹⁸³ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁹¹ *ibid.*

¹⁹² *ibid.*

¹⁹³ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰⁰ *ibid.*

²⁰¹ *ibid.*

²⁰² *ibid.*

²⁰³ *ibid.*

²⁰⁴ *ibid.*

²⁰⁵ *ibid.*

²⁰⁶ *ibid.*

²⁰⁷ *ibid.*

²⁰⁸ *ibid.*

²⁰⁹ *ibid.*

²¹⁰ *ibid.*

²¹¹ *ibid.*

²¹² *ibid.*

²¹³ *ibid.*

²¹⁴ *ibid.*

Crauford speaks of having seen several charters 'in our archives' with a similar designation.

Sir David Edmonstone married, according to the Ednam pedigree, Agnes, daughter of Robert Maidman of Thirskstone, but there is no evidence to prove this connexion. He died in the prime of life, for as he could not have been born before 1391, in 1426 there is an inquest serving James Edmonstone as heir to his father. The terms of the inquest are thus given in the Cartulary of Dumferline. 'Compectum est quod quondam David Edmonston de codem pater Jacobi Edmonston nunc de codem abit ad fidem et pacem S. D. N. Regis in terris de Hallis et quod dictus Jacobus est legitimus et propinquior heres quondam Davidis Edmonston, patris sui.' This is dated September 1426. Likewise a charter for appointing John son and heir of David Edmonston of all the lands of James Edmonstone, Who this John Edmonston was does not appear, but there is a notice of him as witness to a public instrument, in which William and Patrick, Abbots of Dumferline and Cambuskenneth, and Walter, Abbot of St. Colme, are concerned, dated 1420. The tutor datus that is appointed specially by the Crown need not be a near relation. Probably, however, this John was a cousin of the Culoden or Duntreath branch. This, however, is mere supposition.

In 1439 James Edmonstone, though still a boy, was knighted by James the First. This was occasioned by the birth of twin sons to the King, who were immediately on their baptism knighted, and the same favour was conferred on the youthful heirs of the Earl of Douglas, Lord Crichton, Lord Bothwick, and other members of the nobility.¹

Sir James married, first, Isabella, daughter of Sir John Forrester, ancestor of the Lords Forrester of Corthesphine, by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded him; and secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, ancestor of the Lord Napier, by whom he had two daughters: Elizabeth, married to Sir Patrick Blackadder, second son of Blackadder of that ilk; and second, Margaret, married to Sir Walter, second son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchleven, from which marriage descended

¹ Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 275, on the authority of Fudun. Note 33.

the Ogilvies, Lords of Fife, extinct in the male line in 1803. The estates of Tillyallan and of Boyne went out of the family by these marriages, which led to the erroneous notion, both in Crauford's and the Ednam pedigrees, that they were co-heiresses in default of male descent from their father. This matter is entered into at considerable length in the notes. By a family arrangement the estates of Boyne and Tillyallan, which had been divided, were separated, so that Elizabeth, Lady Blackadder, had the whole of Tillyallan, and Margaret, Lady Ogilvie, the whole of Boyne. I am ignorant if the latter property contiguous to the town of Banff yet remains in the Ogilvie family, but I believe it has passed into the hands of the Earl of Scafield. Tillyallan, or Tullialan, was purchased by the late Viscount Keith, and is now the property of his daughter, Countess Flahault, Baroness Nairne and Keith, in her own right.

Sir James was succeeded in the patrimonial estates of Edmonstone and Ednam by his son John, and here I must notice the wholly unauthorized attempt of the Duntreath family to ignore the continuation of the elder branch. Crauford, who, like most of the older genealogists, seemed more desirous of flattering the vanity of his employers than of investigating the truth, after stating that, on the termination of the elder branch in females, Sir David's two daughters (which has been shown to be incorrect), the Duntreath became the direct male line, says, 'but although another set of Edmonstones got the estate and lands of Edmonstone, and assumed the title and designation of Edmonstone of that ilk, yet I have not, upon all my search and enquiry into the publick offices, found any vouchers to instruct and document what relation in blood these later Edmonstones of that ilk had to the more ancient Barons of Fife, and to whom the Edmonstones of Duntreath have a clear connexion; so that it appears to me these latter Edmonstones of Edmonstone may be but singular successors, and might have acquired the ancient estate though they might not be legal final heirs, but a remoter collateral branch of the family.' Then follows a passage in the manuscript which has been carefully erased, indeed appears imperfect. The worthy genealogist, however, becomes more enlightened on the subject, for, in his manuscript *Baronies in the Advocates' Library* Crauford states 'that the later house of Edmonstone (the Ednam branch) is descended from John Edmonstone, brother of Sir James, who

left the two heiresses abovementioned.' I suspect the erased passage in the pedigree was a surmise to that effect, of which his employer did not approve. In the Ednam pedigree the denial by Crauford and Nisbet of that branch to the headship of the family is spoken of as unfair and ungrounded. The fact I believe to be, that the elder line of the family may be literally traced to its extinction, in the middle of the last century, in its male representation.

Having brought down the descent of the elder branch of the family thus far, I shall continue it in an Appendix, and proceed to the Duntreath line, the more immediate object of this Memoir. Of this, Sir William, second son of Sir John and the Countess of Douglas, is stated to be the first in both the Ednam and Duntreath pedigrees. This connexion, however, has been assumed without sufficient proof, and the actual filiation of Sir William has been since ascertained by the discovery (for which I am indebted to Mr. Riddell) of a resignation, dated Edinburgh, 28th November 1421, by John de Annand, of the lands of Myles, 'reverendo et superiori domino suo Johanni domino Setoni,' witness, 'Archibaldo Edmystone, milite, et Willielmo, filio suo et heredi; Willielmo de Annanda consanguineo meo, Johanni et Hugo de Lindesay, amigeris.' Archibald Edmystone, miles, moreover, and William, are witnesses to a charter (as mentioned before in note 33) by Archibald Douglas, confirming the wriis of the lands of Tillallan in favour of Sir John Edmystone and David his son, but there is an earlier and curious notice of this Sir Archibald in Fordun's History. It is to the effect that, in 1398, the Queen instituted a great tournament (passage of arms) of twelve knights, of which the chief was David, Duke of Rothesay, on the north of Edinburgh, where is now the lake. That in the following year Robert Mowbray, an English knight, entered Scotland with an honourable company, having obtained permission from the King of Scotland, for the purpose of carrying off a golden cup from the King's table, unless prevented by a Scottish knight, but he was opposed by the Lord James Douglas of Strabrock, and did not accomplish his purpose; that on his return he was met at Berwick, and engaged in single combat on the same day with the two Scottish knights, Archibald Edmystone and Hugo Wallace, 'ad ictus talibat,' and that the Englishman got the worst of it.

But who was this Sir Archibald? That he was nearly connected with the main stock there seems no reason to doubt, and from the dates it seems likely that he was a younger, probably second, son of the elder Sir John, and consequently brother of him who married the Countess of Douglas. Crauford does not allow for two, father and son, of the same name, and hence, perhaps, the mistake; but he farther states that on the marriage of Sir William with the Countess of Angus, being first cousins, and so within the degrees prohibited by the canons, a dispensation from the Court of Rome was necessary before they could be lawfully joined in marriage, and which was accordingly procured by the Pope's Legate in Scotland for that effect.' He brings forward, however, no authority for this dispensation, and as there is clear proof that Sir William was son of Sir Archibald, and not of Sir John, the double royal descent falls to the ground. And if it be true, as I much doubt, that a dispensation was obtained, the consanguinity between Sir William and the Countess of Angus must have been from some other connexion, and more distant than Crauford asserts. Be he who he may, Sir Archibald is the first who can be actually proved of the Duntreath line, and was succeeded by his son—

Sir William. In 1428¹ there is a safe conduct for three months, with eight persons in his company, for William Edmystone, 'caus² peregrinationis' going and returning.³ And in 1431 there is another for Alexander Lord Gordon and William Edmystone, with twenty-four persons, on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, 'ibidem morando nocte dicque phedantando,' and returning. Twenty years after, we find him again engaged in the same object, as there is a passport to Andrew Abbot of Melrose, Andrew Lord Gray, Magist. John Methven, William Edmystone, and Alex. Napier, Knights, going to Canterbury on a pilgrimage, with a retinue of a hundred persons. The passport is very explicit, allowing them to carry gold, silver, coined or not, papers, etc., to last for a year. It would appear, however, that the latter had some ulterior political purpose. According to Abercromby,⁴ in 1452, the Abbot of Melrose, with the company mentioned above, went as ambassadors to desire some French Ambassadors who, coming to England,

¹ *Exchequer, Royal Society in Tur. Land.*
² *Rymer's Edicta.*

³ *Fordun's History, Lib. xv. c. 4.*

⁴ *Abercromby, Royal Achievements, vol. E.*

were apprehended and put into prison, might be set at liberty, but that was declined, as appears by a letter from King Henry to King James, Earl of Douglas, who was at this time in England. Shortly after this, Sir William Edmonstone is styled of Culloden. He had the honour to contract a royal marriage like his kinsman Sir John, in the person of Lady Mary, second daughter to King Robert the Third, by Annab, illa Perth.

This lady had been three times previously married. First, in 1397, to George, son of William First Earl of Douglas, by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, his third wife. This George inherited the earldom of Angus from his mother, who died in 1402; the same year, however, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, and died not long afterwards of an epidemic in England. Two sons, William and George, second and fourth Earls of Angus, and Mary, married first to Lord Forbes, and secondly to Sir David illa of Yester, were born from this marriage.

The Lady Mary married secondly, the year following, 1405, Sir James Kennedy, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the present Marquis of Ailsa. Sir James lost his life in a quarrel with his three sons, John, Gilbert, and James. The Countess of Angus married thirdly, Sir William Graham of Kincardine, but the Montrose family are descended from a previous marriage. Five sons were the issue of this marriage, from one of whom the Grahams of Gartrock and Balgowan descended, and from another the Grahams of Claverhouse, the well-known Viscount of Dundee. Sir William Graham died in 1424, and the Countess, who never allowed much time to widowhood, married the following year to her fourth husband, Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden. She must

have married very early, as her first husband, the Earl of Angus, was dated January 25, 1452. Probably, too, they were to act as spies on the Earl of Douglas, who was at this time in England.

Shortly after this, the mission is not mentioned either by Pinkerton or Tytler; but the former historian mentions another, the following year, in which the Abbot of Melrose was employed for negotiating an extension of the truce with England, which had nearly expired.¹

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By this Princess, Sir William had a son, William, who succeeded him in 1460, and a daughter, Mary, who married Humphrey Cunningham of Glengarneck, a younger branch of the Glencairn family. Sir William succeeded to his father in 1460. He took an active part in public matters during the reign of James III. In the Acts of the Scottish Parliaments, Sir William Edmonstone is stated as present in 1464 with sundry others, apparently for the purpose of taking charge of the kingdom, which was much harassed with factions during the King's minority. In May 1469 he was appointed Justice-General,¹ which, according to Spottiswoode's *Pratice*, he only held till the November of the next year, though Crawford states that he retained the office till the year 1474. In 1471 the following is the list of the Lords of Articles, the standing Committee which used to prepare measures in the Scottish Parliaments:—Bishops of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the Abbot of Holyrood and John Kennedy, 'pro clercis,' the Earl of Huntly and Ayrle, the Lords Hamilton and Lyle, and 'Wm. Edmonstone' of Duntreath, 'pro Baronibus.' In 1478 he acted again as one of the Commissioners 'pro Baronibus.' This gentleman purchased the lands of Cambus Wallace, near Doun, in the county of Firth, as is attested by a charter of confirmation by King James III., dated Edinburgh, January 30th, 1484. These lands were subsequently appointed to a cadet of the family.

It was this Sir William who adopted the treasure and supporters to the coat of arms, as testified by his seal appended to William Graham of Garvock's resignation. He married Matilda, illegitimate daughter of Lord James Stewart, sole surviving son of Murdoch Duke of Albany. Lord James had seven sons and one daughter, by a lady of the Macdonald family. Of these, the eldest, created Lord Avondale, Chancellor of Scotland, and two others, were legitimised; but it does not appear that the same grace was obtained for the other sons and for the daughter. This marriage is attested by a precept of sasine among the family archives of the lands of Dungoyal, and other portions of Duntreath, dated May 17, 1456. By Matilda Stewart Sir William left (according to

¹ In the Inventory of Stalmane idle-dreth he appeared before Sir Wm. Edmonstone of Huntly, Justice General, in his Justice Circuit at Glamis Castle, is 'a material instrument by Janet Fenton, in the year 1478.

² Note 35, Appendix.

³ *Nimmo's Register*, p. 452.

⁴ Index to Charters in Record Office.

Crauford's genealogy) six sons and one daughter. First, Sir Archibald, who succeeded him. Second, James, who married first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Alexander Cunningham of Polmaise, but had no issue. Secondly, Helen, daughter to John Murray of Touchadam, which two estates became merged into the latter family by marriage in the next century. In 1488 James Edmonstone was appointed in the Parliament held by the Lords who had put James IV. on the throne, among other Barons nominated for a similar purpose, to take charge of the peace of the county of Stirling, at the same time that his elder brother, Sir Archibald, was appointed for the districts of Monteith and Strathgantney, 'aent the staching of thift reif and enomites.'¹ The same gentleman obtained a charter of indenture under the Great Seal, of Buelchyldeick,² to himself and his wife Helen Murray. Third, also named James, in holy orders, Prior of the Collegiate church of Kirkleugh at St. Andrews. Fourth, John, married a daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhill. Fifth, George, of whom nothing is stated. Sixth, William, deputy-master of the household to King James IV.

Sir William had likewise a daughter married (according to Crawford) to Lawrence, first Lord Oliphant. He died in 1486, and was succeeded by his eldest son,³

Sir Archibald, who was served heir to his father by a commission, dated April 20, 1487; and on the 1st of June following, is an instrument of sasine in the lands of Duntreath, as also of coroner to the western portion of Stirlingshire by a precept of James III. to 'Archibald, son and heir of William unquhile William of Duntreath.' This gentleman seems, during his father's life, to have held some situation about the Court, for in the account book of John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to that monarch, published first by Bothwick, and subsequently by Pinkerton, we find, under the year 1477, the following disbursements:—Item, given to Archibald of Edmonstone, 12th of September, to buy a pair of spurs to the King, 4s. Item, from Thone of Yare, and delieut to Archibald of Edmonstone, 17 December, 2 chlcs and one half for vallois for a porte maner to the King, price chlou, 45s., sum £5, 12s. C.d.⁴ In 1493 there is a

¹ *Black Act*, folio 80, e. viii.

charter to Archibald Edmonstone de Duntrath,¹ of the lands of Ardbuth, Lone, and Dory, but I know nothing more of these possessions.² Sir Archibald married Janet, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, in Stirlingshire, as is attested by a charter of the lands of Cambuswallace to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntrath, and Janet Schaw "sponsae sue," dated 1492; though this marriage must have occurred several years before, as the dates of the children's marriages prove. This Sir James Shaw had been Comptroller of Scotland to James III, and probably to his son-in-law's acting under him, the passages above quoted refer. It may be hoped, however, that the Laird of Duntrath had no part in the treacherous conduct of his father-in-law towards his unfortunate sovereign. James had appointed Sir James Shaw Governor of Stirling Castle, with a special charge over his son. This charge, according to Lindsay of Pittisotropic, Sir James was bribed to surrender to the rebel Lords, and he refused the King admittance into the castle just before the disastrous battle of Sauchie, at the close of which James was assassinated. The connexion, however, was a prosperous one, for George Shaw, Abbot of Paisley and Treasurer to James IV., was an opulent prelate,³ says Nisbet, and took care to provide good matches for his nieces, the daughters of his sister Janet Edmonstone, and, moreover, he procured for his nephew, Robert Shaw, to succeed him in the Abbey of Paisley, on his own resignation, and subsequently to the Bishopric of Moray.⁴

By this lady Sir Archibald had two sons and seven daughters. First, Sir William, who succeeded to him. Second, James, designated "frater germanus Willielmi Edmonstone de Duntrath militis," as a witness to a charter of alienation of the lands of Culloden to Alexander Strahan of Scotstoun, A.D. 1561.⁵ From him sprang the cadet branch of Balfour and others in the stewartry of Monteith, now extinct. The original branch of Balfour probably came from the same stem. He married Agnes, daughter of James Ridlaugh of Tillychadell, and was Comptroller of Scotland under James IV.⁶

Five of the daughters formed honourable alliances. First, Jane⁷

married William, first Earl of Montrose. Second, Christian⁸ married John, Lord Ross of Ilklyhead. Third, Elizabeth⁹ married John, Master of Montgomery, eldest son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglington. Fourth, Margaret¹⁰ married George Buchanan of that ilk; and fifth, Barbara¹¹ married Sir James Muschet of Bonbank, in Perthshire, a family at that time of distinction, but long since extinct. Sixth, Catharine. Seven, Helen, not noticed farther in the pedigree.

Sir Archibald had likewise a natural son, named James, styled of Ballown, as there is a charter "Jacobi filii naturalis Archibaldi Edmonstone de Duntrath," dated 1553.

Sir William Edmonstone came into possession on his father's death in 1502. He was shortly after appointed steward of Monteith, and captain of the Castle of Dounre in Perthshire, for, in the following year, 1503, with George¹² Abbot of Holyrood, Walter Scott of Buelch, and others, he is witness to the sainse of Margaret of Scott, in the county (or district) of Monteith, in consequence of her marriage contract, in which this is included with many other appanages as her dower, dated Edinburgh, 6th May 1503, 15th of James IV.¹³ Also to the same for her sainse, "domini de Strivelishire," William Edmonstone de Duntrath, captain of Dounre, is witness among others. There is, moreover, an original indentment, 20th January 1507, upon a royal precept of Archibald Napier of Monteith, in lands in Monteith, to which officially the seal of arms of William Edmonstone of Duntrath, as steward of Monteith, is appended. The arms are embazoned with supporters and crest, as now borne. Crawford, moreover, mentions a decree, obtained at the instance of Sir James Hallane of Glenrigg before William Edmonstone, as steward of Monteith. He married first, Shylla, daughter of Sir William Paillie of Lamington, an old and distinguished family now extinct. This marriage is attested by a charter in 1497 to William, son and heir of Archibald Edmonstone of Duntrath and Shylla Baillie, his wife, of the lands of Gartharron; also by another charter to the same parties, of Argyt and Rednock, dated 1506. Sir William's second wife was Elizabeth Leslie, daughter to George, first Earl of Rothes, who had been previously married to William, third Earl

¹ Index to Charters in Record Office.

² Note 36, Appendix.

³ Registers of Pious Seal. Also Charters under the Great Seal.

⁴ Note 31, Appendix.

⁵ Note 35, Appendix.

⁶ Rymer's *Edicta.*

⁷ Note 41, Appendix.

⁸ Note 43, Appendix.

⁹ Note 43, Appendix.

¹⁰ Note 43, Appendix.

¹¹ Note 43, Appendix.

of Errol. This marriage took place probably about 1507 or 1508, but the lady did not very long survive, as there is an action before the Court of Session in 1511, by William Edmonstone of Duntreath, as executor to 'Umquhae Dame Elizabeth Leslie, Countess of Errol', his spouse. Sir William married thirdly, as appears by a charter, in 1510, to William Edmonstone of Duntreath, knight, and Katherine Forrest, his wife, of the lands of Glenboig and Cambuswallace, but who this lady was I know not, as neither she nor the Countess of Errol are mentioned in Crawford's genealogy. Sir William married fourthly, Shybilla, daughter of Sir John Carmichael of that ilk, as is attested by a charter under the Great Seal, of the same lands of Glenboig and Cambuswallace, to Sir William Edmonstone and Shybilla Carmichael, his wife, on his own resignation. It is dated August 15, 1513, and on the 9th of September he, together with his brothers-in-law, the Earl of Montrose and Lord Ross, fell at the fatal battle of Flodden.

Sir William left five sons and four daughters — First, Sir William, who succeeded. Second, Archibald, styled brother-*german* of William of Duntrath in a charter of the lands of Rednock, dated 1531. He had a grant too of Spittal Town in Perthshire. He married Agnes, daughter of Nicoll Connall of Bonhard, and had a son William, mentioned in a charter of Easterross, 1550. Third, Robert, proprietor of the lands of Cambusbeg in Montroth. Fourth, James, styled brother-*german* of William of Duntreath in a charter of the lands of Westerrows, dated 1540. He had also a grant of Hockquhassell, etc., and in 1541 there is a charter to James Edmonstone and Janet Lawson, his wife, of dimidiatis terraum Regis de Drumcross. The same James, styled of Duntreath, is probably referred to in a rescript to him and nine others from the court and army of Tantallon, dated January 1530.

Sir William had also a natural son named James, as is certified by a charter of legitimation, also by a grant 'Jacobu filio naturali quondam Willmch de Duntreath nul'. In the index to the Testamentary Register of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh there is the will of James Edmonstone of Newton of Doune, dated November 10, 1589. From him the cadet branch of Newton descended, not long since, I believe, extinct.

Of the daughters of Sir William, the eldest, Marion, married Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom she had two daughters: — Marion, wife of the daughters of Sir William, the eldest, Marion, married Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom she had two daughters: — Marion, wife

of Alexander Hume of Argay; and Christian, married according to Douglas, to Edward Reidleugh of Little Dragan,¹ in Perthshire. Second, Mary married Robert Hamilton of Inchmarch. Third, Margaret married Stewart of Craigmall. Fourth, Elizabeth married John Logan of Balv², in Dumbartonshire.

The first notice of Sir William Edmonstone, as heir to his father, is in an instrument of saise of the barony of Duntreath 'to William, heir to his father William of Duntreath', who is stated to have died 'ad fidem Regis in campo bellico nuper in Northumbria' dated May 2, 1516. This William is declared, moreover, to be of lawful age, in terms of a dispensation and act made by King James the Fourth at the beginning of the war. In the same year he and his brother Archibald were appointed to succeed their father, as joint keepers of Doune Castle, and stewards of Montroth and Strathgarney. In 1528, however, this charge was taken from the brothers and given to Sir James Stewart of Beath (ancestor to the present line of the Earls of Moray), brother to the Lords Ochiltree and Methven, husband to the Queen Dowager. This grant was renewed to Sir James Stewart during the minority of Queen Mary, which brought the long-suppressed feud to a point. 'The resentment of the Edmonstones of the House of Duntreath,' says Crauford, 'that seemed before to be concealed, broke out now into an open flame. Some injuries being likewise done, or alleged to be done, by Sir James Stewart to Duntreath and his friends by the Stewarts' deputies, all these resentments working together, the Laird of Duntreath himself, Archibald, and James (of Newton), his brothers, their friends and retainers, happened to encounter Sir James Stewart in (or near A. E.) the High Street of the town of Dunblane, upon which a sharp and brisk scuffle ensued, in which much blood was shed, and many slain on both sides. The Stewarts' party were worsted, and he himself slain on the spot. This accident fell out on Whitsunday 1533, for which this Gentleman, the Laird of Duntreath, found means three years thereafter to procure a remission from the Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Ayr, the Governor under the Great Seal, of the date of September 1547, 'for art and part,' as the record bears, 'of the slaughter of unmerciful Sir James Stewart of Beath, committed by him, his two brothers, and their friends, in the town of

¹ Note 41, Appendix. ² At a place called Murdoch's Fend, between Doune and Dunblane.

Dunblane¹ on Whitsunday, three years before² in the Registers of the Privy Seal in the publick Records in Edinburgh, ad. annum 1547.³ The charge of the Castle of Done was in 1560 granted to the Earl of Montrose, as witnessed by the document among the Duntreath papers. It is dated Orleans, December 25th, 1560: but as the signature Marie is, I believe, not in the Queen's hand, it is probably a copy.

Of the other notices of Sir William, he is mentioned as absent from an assize held on the murder of Sir George Glorat in 1535. His connexion with the Earl of Lennox's family led him, on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Darnley (his wife's grandnephew) with Queen Mary in 1565, to be appointed one of the Lords of the Privy Council, at which time he was probably knighted, as his predecessors had been. In the Book of the Universal Kirk, William Edmonstone of Duntreath signed as one of the Commissioners to the General Assembly in 1567.

Sir William married first, the Lady Agnes Stewart, youngest daughter to Mathew, second Earl of Lennox of the Stewart line, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, by Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Hamilton, and the Lady Mary, daughter of King James the Second. This marriage is attested by a charter of the date 1522, and there was by it a son, Archibald, who predeceased his father. This is certified by charters of the lands of Balquharran, in Dumbartonshire, to Archibald⁴, son and apparent heir to William of Duntreath. But there is reason to think he was of an unsound state of mind, for in 1562 there is a deed of resignation by Archibald, son and heir of William of Duntreath, of the same lands of Balquharran in favour of William his father, in effect, and James, his brother, in fee, and in another it is stated, with consent of his father, his Governor and Administrator in respect of his infiditatis.⁵ Moreover, there is an entail of the barony of Duntreath executed by Sir William two years later, in 1568, in favour of first of James Edmonstone, his second son, and his heirs, next to Archibald of Spitaltown, James of Ballinton, and James of Newton, and their heirs.

Register of the Privy Seal.

¹ Note 6, Appendix.

² In his Dissertation on King Henry's Charter, foliation 159, nothing is more certain from history that that the King was at Glasgow, 24th January 1567; and yet the

Record of Signatures from 1565 to 1582 contains the copy of a signature to Archibald Edmonstone, said to have been written by our Successors to the King and Queen at Linlithgow, January 24, 1567.

male successively; failing whom, to the heirs-female of the said James, second son of Sir William, on his, Sir William's, resignation, reserving to himself the fiferent, with a suitable maintenance to Archibald, eldest son of the said William.⁶ There is likewise, in 1559, a charter of legitimation to William, 'bastardi filii naturalis Archibaldi Edmonstone'.⁷

I may mention here a curious memorandum written in an old hand, 'Archibald Edmonston of Duntreth, knight, married Annabella, daughter to King James the Fourth, who married Margaret, daughter to Henry the Seventh, King of England.' To this my grandfather has added, 'This I found along with the manuscript of the family (Grauford's), but I do not see it there vouch'd as authentic.' Now there is no notice in the manuscript at all of the abovementioned Archibald, to whom alone this reference could apply, nor is there an account of any daughter of James the Fourth of the name Annabella, legitimate or otherwise. The most, then, that can be said is that it is within the range of possibility, that this Archibald may have been knighted and have married a daughter of the King, but standing as it does without proof of any kind, this memorandum must be considered as not carrying with it any degree of weight.

Sir William married, secondly, Margaret, daughter to Sir James Campbell of Lawers, direct ancestor of the Earls of London. This marriage is verified by a charter of the lands of Cambuswallace as dower, dated 1545. By this lady he had—

Sir James, who succeeded him, and six daughters, all respectively allied. First, Marjory married, first, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, and secondly, Munro or Kentigen Graham of Orchill, third son of James, second Earl of Montrose.⁸ Second, Sibilla married John Stewart of Barscobe, in the county of Renfrew; a branch of the Stewarts of Lennox. Third, Annabella married John Stirling of Glorat, in Stirlingshire, ancestor of the present family. Fourth, Marion married David Semipill of Nibleston, in Dumbartonshire. Fifth, Elizabeth married John Sterling of Balligan, brother to Sterling of Glorat; and sixth, Janet married Luke or Lawrence Sterling of Haيد, brother to the Laird of Kelt.

¹ William Edmonston of Duntreth was among those who signed a declaration against Papery, and in favour of the young King James the Sixth, at the General Assembly, July 1567. —Caledonian History, vol. ii. p. 382.

² Note 6, Appendix.

Sir William died at an advanced age. His will is stated in the Testametary Register of the Commissary Court to be dated March 1st, 1580. He was succeeded by his sole surviving son, Sir James.

This gentleman obtained from Colin, Earl of Argyll, Justice-General of Scotland, the grant of a deputation for holding judiciary courts at the fortalice of Dunrath, upon the criminals therein named; this is dated 1578, and in 1584 he obtained a grant of the 'eeschat of Mungo Edmonstone, filled through his treasonable assistance at the late surprizal of the Castle of Sterling.' Mungo Edmonstone was the brother of James of Newton, and the treason referred to was the seizure of the Castle of Sterling by the Earls of Angus and Marr on the 18th of April, which was however recovered by the King on the 27th of the same month; and the execution of Archibald Douglas, whom the two Earls left in charge of the Castle with several of the garrison. The Earl of Gowrie too, who, ever since the part he had taken in the late 'Raid of Ruthven', was looked upon suspiciously, was apprehended on this occasion at Dundee, and his petition being rejected, he was brought to trial, 'Mr. James Graham sitting as Justice, and assisted by Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Alexander, Master of Livingston, Alexander Bruce of Airth, and James Edmonstone of Dunrath.' The indictment was found relevant, and the Earl was thence sent to his peers for trial, found guilty, and executed.

In the same year occurred another transaction, in which Sir James was himself implicated. The facts, as related by Archbishop Spottiswoode and Calderwood, are as follows²—: 'A strong party had been formed by some of the chief nobility, against the influence of the young Duke of Lennox, and still more against that worthless favourite James Stewart, whom the King had lately created Earl of Aran. On the Earl of Gowrie's apprehension, the Earls of Angus and Marr, with others, fled to England, and in order to breed a terror,' says Spottiswoode, 'in the people,' and cause them abstain from communicating in any sort with the exiled Lords, a proclamation was made 'that whosoever should discover any person offending in that kind should, besides his own pardon, receive a special reward.' Hereupon did one Robert Hamilton of Eglismachen, de late Malcolm Douglas

¹ Note 48, Appendix.
² Spottiswoode, *History of the Church of Scotland*, 1st p. 316, and Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 345, etc.

of Mains, and John Cunningham of Drumwhassill, for having conspired to intercept the King in hunting, and detain him in some stronghold till the Lords might come and receive him. A mere forgery, yet gladly heartened unto by those that desired to be rid of them, for they were both gentlemen of good respect, and mistrusted of the Court: Mains especially because of his valour and manhood. To make out the accusation, it was devised that Sir James Edmonstone of Dunrath, who had lived in great familiarity with them, should be charged with the same crime, and, upon his confession, to be pardoned, which, by the policy of the accuser, to his own perpetual discredit, he was menaced to yield unto.' Sir James's deposition is given at length by Calderwood. He declares that he is led to make confession of a threefold conspiracy of the exiled Lords against the King, of which he has been informed by Black John Ilume of the Law, who came twice to him, each time with a letter of credit of the Earl of Marr, the knowledge of which now preyed on his conscience. The first plot was, that a force of a thousand or twelve hundred men was to have been raised, with which the King was to have been surrounded at Hollyrood House and retained prisoner. The second was, that owing to the difficulty of procuring so large a number, thirty or forty able men were to have been hired 'to await upon His Majesty in the fields, when his horse was spored (weared), and to carry him off, either to the house of Douglas, or to Cumley, or to an island in Lochlonand.' The third plot was, that since so many men could not be collected as even thirty or forty, without being suspected, every one of the principal conspirators, the Abbot of Auldbrothick, the Earls of Angus and Marr, and the Master of Glamis, should each select two or three of their own men, who should secretly repair to wherever the King was residing, and disguised themselves, and with their horses tails, manes, and ears cut off, should pass over and kill the King, by shot or other weapon.' A ridiculous tale, as Ilume of Godscroft justly calls it, but nevertheless, full in accordance with the spirit of the times.

'Matters thus dressed,' continues Spottiswoode, 'Colonel William Stewart was sent to apprehend Mains and Drumwhassill, who finding them in their own houses, did, without resistance, bring them prisoners to Edinburgh. The 9th of February they were presented before the Justice,

¹ Ilume of Godscroft, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, folio, p. 391.

Mr. John Graham sitting as deputy, and Mr. Edward Brease as assessor. Beginning made with Duntrath, he was indicted for conspiracy with Mains and Drumwhassill (the accuser Hamilton) and others, for taking and detaining the King in the manner aforesaid, which was said to be plotted by the Earl of Angus, and imparted to him and the rest on painel, by John Home, commonly called Black John, he, without making any defence confessed all, betaking him to the King's mercy. Drumwhassill, accused of the same conspiracy, and of consulting with Duntrath therupon, in the churches of Strathblane and Kilearn, was further charged with the treasonable attempt of Ruthven whereto he had been partyaker. What he answered I find not in the process, but, when Main's indictment was read, he denied all, and so cleared himself by the unlikelihood and their impossibility to compass a business of that importance, to all that were present as in their hearts they did pronounce him innocent. Notwithstanding, they all three were convicted, and declared guilty of treason. Doom was only pronounced upon Drumwhassill and Mains, and they the same day hanged in the public street of Edinburgh. The gentlemen's case was much pitied, Main's case especially. Hamilton, who made the delation, lived after this in continual fear, and abhorred of all men; he kept still in the company of Aran until the alteration of the Court at Sterling, at which time James Johnson of Westray, pretending a vow he had made to avenge Main's death, did kill him as he was flying through the park, on the south side of the town.

The object of the Court, however, was by no means gained by the death of these inferior personages. Sir Lewis Bellenden, Justice-Clerk, was sent on a special embassy to England in February 1585, with the intention of procuring hatred against the banished' Lords and Ministers.' He carried with him a copy of the book entitled 'The King's declaration of the late Acts of Parliament,' which was reprinted in London with some alterations and additions. On Thursday, the 11th of March, June, a servant of the Earl of Mar, and Kerr, a servant of the Master of Glamis, went to London 'to purge themselves of the crimes laid to their charge by the Justice-Clerk.' A month afterwards the Lords themselves were confronted with the Justice-Clerk before the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and

¹ *Calderwood's History*, vol. ix p. 351, &c.

Lord Hunsdon. 'They cleared themselves worthily,' says Calderwood, 'the Master of Glamis taking the speech in hand. The Justice-Clerk craved the Queen that they might be warded (imprisoned). They desired Her Majesty's declaration touching their innocency. It is deferred. They lie at Westminister.' Calderwood then gives the answer to the Justice-Clerk's accusation at length. Each of the charges is of course denied, and they refused to answer to the question whether they sent any letters to the Laird of Duntrath, 'least by purging of ourselves we appear to accuse others.' They did not acknowledge any acquaintance with Hamilton the accuser, and the respondent thus goes on:—'As to the Laird of Duntrath, surely I know him not well, but this we know him to profess himself plainly the Duke of Lennox's man, who brought a commission from the Duke of Lennox to the King's Majesty, that time the Duke was removed from His Highness; with great vehemency delivered the same, held his hands of him, received good deed of him, was in good favour and credit with him, was made knight when he was made Duke, as we understand; is in blood joined to the Earl of Montrose, whose uncle has married his sister, and is detained in the hands of our enemies; wherefore, if either by violence he be drawn out of him, for fear of his life, either by persuasion he be induced to speak thus, or if he have spoken it at all, or if any other passion hath overtaken him we trust so much to his own honesty, that if he were here present he would never say that we devised any such purpose. And if we were induced thereto, what the testimony of one man could prove your Honour know.' They again press that the Laird of Duntrath may be confronted with them, engaging their lives and honours, 'that if he were brought forward they would appear innocent to all men.' The Lords hold the same language in an application to the King likewise, given by Calderwood, and add as concerning the Laird of Duntrath, 'deponer, although his testimony against us be many ways suspicious, yet we trust so much in his honesty and in our own innocency, that if he were not in the hands of our special enemies, whether either threatening, prayer, or some other infirmity transporing him, malict him as appeareth to forget himself, or if he were confronted with us, he would be ashamed to confess so manifest an untruth.' The Justice-Clerk returned to Edinburgh on the 10th of May, and the Queen sent the accused parties a message by Sir Philip Sidney, assuring them

'of her good affection,' and he 'willed them to advise upon their petitions which they would have presented to Her Majesty, who was to be at Westminster the week following, and one of their number is appointed to confer with Secretary Walsingham. The return of the Lords to Scotland, and the downfall of Aron, are well-known matters of history.

As a sequel to this miserable affair, Calderwood relates that 'Wotten, the English Ambassador, informed his Mistress that there was nothing but double-dealing and deceit in our Court, and therefore desired to be recalled home. That Duntreath, being now set at liberty, had written to the King and him, that he was not only suborned, but threatened by Arran to depone that which he had deponed against the Lords.'¹

Crauford, in the true spirit of his craft, tries to soften off this transaction, but it must be confessed that Sir James's conduct was base and despicable in the extreme. A few years afterwards, moreover, it is thus given by Pitcairn:² 'Robert Hamilton of Inchmichael, William Kirkaldy of Grange, Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, . . . Edmonstone younger of Duntreath, and James Lockhart of Lees, accused of certain treasonable crimes committed by them 17th and 18th December last against His Majesty and Councillors for being present at certain speeches uttered by Mr. Walter Balcanquall (the well-known religious agitator) in the pulpit in the New Kirk, as means used by him to stir up sedition. It is defended that first Balcanquall, the author of the alleged conspiracy, is not called—also that such convocation is no crime, being allowed by Act of Secret Council made in 1597, where all Lords, etc., are summoned wherever they decent expedient to give account of their faith, and subscription, and band, made by the King for maintaining true religion.' Answered that Balcanquall had no lawful power to assemble a meeting—Referred to a Jury. The Jury challenged by the accused. No further decision stated.

Having again escaped, we find Sir James still in performance of public duties. In 1600 he was Councillor of an Assize on James Tarbet for forgery; and the next year there is a notice in the criminal trials of William Cunningham of Tournards, being condemned to be haleded for holding his house of Cunninghamhead against the Lairds of Duntreath

¹ Calderwood, vol. iv. p. 352.

² Pitcairn, *Continual Trials*, Feb. 11, 1596-7.

and Urchill (Graham of Orchill), His Majesty's Commissioners, who were assiging the same place for thirteen days, and discharging hancbutts. In 1610 he was a member of the General Assembly as one of the barons;³ and in 1614 Sir James sat on the jury at the trial⁴ of John Ogilvie, a Jesuit, who was hanged. The last additions probably, at Duntreath House,⁵ were made by him, as is shown by his coat of arms still existing. It seems likely, however, that the south side of the quadrangle was left imperfect, from the resolution Sir James took towards the latter part of his life with his eldest son, to transplant the family to the north of Ireland.

Various circumstances had occurred to lower the family of Duntreath from the position it had hitherto held. The reduction of the property by the constant embarrasments, and being no longer supported by Court favour or upheld by powerful alliances as heretofore, such were probably among the motives which led to so step injuries to the family. Almost immediately upon his accession to the Crown of England, James commenced his well-organized system of peopling the northwest of Ireland, the great proportion of which had been forfeited by the rebellion in which the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and the great northern chief O'Dogherty, had taken so great part, and which was now perfectly laid waste, by colonists from England and Scotland.

Among the earliest settlers had been John Dalway, who came to Ireland holding a commission in Lord Essex's army in 1573. By marrying a daughter of a relation of O'Nell, he obtained from the Crown a grant of a considerable district of land in the county of Antrim, which his father-in-law forfeited. Of this, Broadisland formed a portion, which portion in 1609 he leased for ever to William, eldest son of Sir James Edmonstone, on the usual conditions of finding five able horsemen, properly equipped, to attend for four days yearly the general hostings of the Lord Deputy; and within five years to build a *laird*, namely a fortified mansion of lime and stone, covered with slate, which shall cost in building £300.⁶ Probably, on account of his advanced age, this purchase was made entirely in his son's

¹ Note 5, Appendix.

² The *Quietus* of Sir James Edmonstone, knight, was found on a stone in the lower

en the vestry of the old church, & has pulled down and its lost in 1824.

³ Note 59, Appendix.

name, nor does it appear that Sir James himself ever went to Ireland; indeed, it is likely the arrangement was left mainly to his heir-apparent William, but in 1614, in order to meet this purchase, and perhaps on account of other debts besides, Sir James mortgaged the whole of the Duntreath estate to his son-in-law, Sir William Graham of Brae, redeemable on the payment of 20,000 mers. In the course of the same year, however, the mortgage was made over to Sir William Livingston of Rylsbyth, but not quite on the same terms, some portions, for which 20,000 mers were paid, were alienated for ever. Happily the greater part of this mortgage was paid off, and the Duntreath estate recovered sixteen years after, in 1630, by Archibald, grandson of Sir James.

Sir James Edmonstone of Duntricht married first, Helen, daughter of Sir James Edmonstone of Keir, by Jean, daughter of William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane. The celebrated John Napier of Merchiston, inventor of the Logarithms, married another daughter of Keir's. By this lady he had—

First, William, his eldest son and heir. Second, Mary married, first, John Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, in Ayrshire, by whom she had several children; and secondly, the Honourable Sir William Graham of Brae, second son of John, third Earl of Montrose, and had issue. Third, Marjory married Claude Hamilton of Cocknay, in the county of Dunbarton, and had issue. Fourth, Helen married John Lennox of Bransgide, in Lennox, and had issue.

Sir James married secondly, in 1585, Margaret, daughter to Sir John Colquhoun of Lass, by Agnes, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, by whom he had one son, Robert, who died unmarried, and four daughters. Elizabeth, married to James Edmonstone of Broich. Margaret, Agnes, and Jean, unmarried.

Sir James died at an advanced age, in or about 1618, and was succeeded by his eldest son William. This gentleman, during his father's lifetime, had been appointed one of the Justices or Commissioners with many others of the nobility and gentry, for effectually repressing Jesuits and seminary Priests, by an Act of the General Assembly, dated March 6th, 1589. He subsequently settled in Ireland, and built the house of Redhall,

¹ Note 59, Appendix.

It is stated that the first Scottish Presbyterian Minister introduced into Ireland was invited by him, and located in his parish of Broadisland, in 1611. He married Isabel, daughter of John Haldane of Glencaig, in the county of Perth, by Isabel, daughter of Sir James Hume of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire. By her he had five sons and two daughters. First, Archibald, who succeeded him. Second, James married his cousin-german Jean, daughter of John Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, and had issue. Third, John married likewise his cousin-german Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Edmonstone of Broich, by whom he got the lands of Ballyhantry, in Ireland, and had several children. Fourth, Robert, and fifth, Andrew, both unmarried. Of the two daughters, first, Helen married first, John Dalway (called Dolloway in the pedigree, but incorrectly) of Belchill in the county of Antrim, and had issue; and secondly, Colonel James Wallace of Auchans and Dundonald. This gentleman had headed the insurrection of the Presbyterians which was defeated at Rullion-green, near the Pentland hills, in 1666, by the King's forces, under the well-known Dalzell. For this treason he was forfeited, but escaping to Ireland, he married Mrs. Dalway. Second, Jean married Sir Robert Adair of Kilhill, in the county of Wigton, by whom she had several children.

William Edmonstone of Duntreath died in or about the year 1639, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald. The first act we hear of this gentleman was to redeem the old family residence of Duntreath, and a considerable portion of the estate, which he happily effected in 1639, by selling doubtless a part of the property acquired by his grandfather and father in Ireland; and for the next century Duntreath continued to be, conjointly with Redhall, the abode of the head of the family. The land of Duntreath being a zealous Presbyterian, was elected 'Commissioner for the Barons', and member for the county of Stirling to the Parliament held by Charles I, on the occasion of his coronation in June 1633. 'This Parliament,' says Laing, 'a strongly prejudiced writer,' sat as usual only two days. The first was appropriated to the election of the Lords of articles; the last was reserved for confirming the articles prepared by that committee, whose deliberations occupied the intermediate period.' This was usual, but Laing continues to relate, not only that the Parliament was packed by the King's orders, but moreover repeats a story, current it seems at the time,

that the Lord Register reported falsely the decision,¹ and the King prevented any scrutiny to be made. This the King in his 'Large Declaration,' declares to be a 'calumny so foul and black as they themselves did know it to be false.' This was in reference to an act of certification of the acts concerning religion; one of those unfortunate measures which unquestionably laid the foundation of the unhappy Charles's ruin. It is said the Laird of Duntreath took an active part, though the King took down the names and votes, declaring 'I shall know to-day who will do me service.'

Mr. Edmonstone married Jean, daughter of Archibald Hamilton of Halraig, in Lanarkshire, by whom he had two sons, William² and Archibald, and two daughters. First, Helen married to Thomas Niven of Monkredden, in the county of Ayr; and second, Jean unmarried. Of the sons, William, the eldest, was born deaf and dumb. This legally precluded him from the succession, and there is consequently an 'Inquisitio de tutela,' dated September 15th, 1647. Crawford, in the MS. genealogy, gives the following account of this gentleman. I suppose from tradition still preserved when he wrote:—'He was an exceedingly slighty handsome gentleman as could be seen. (This is fully borne out by a portrait of him in the family collection.) He had a great vivacity and quickness of imagination, and a wonderful and amazing apprehension of things; so great and so strong a memory, that it was remarked that he seldom or ever forgot any person he had once ever seen. He did not seem to be in any degree touched with any dull or melancholy reflections on his own misfortune, for he was as much as is possible to conceive, not only a cheerful, but a facetious man, as I have been told by some gentlemen of credit and reputation who were his infinite acquaintance, for with those, as he had frequent and intimate habbits, both he and they got into as familiar a way of conversing by signs and motions as if he had enjoyed the ordinary faculties of speech and hearing. He had an hand-one allowance in annuity of the estate, that supported him to live in a way suitable and becoming the rank and quality of the honourable family he was the representative of, and he kept and used the title all his life long, for he lived to a good age, and died some time after the revolution several years.'

¹ *Laing, History of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 102.

² *Note 53, Appendix.*

The apartment he occupied in the House of Duntreath still goes by the name of the Dumb Laird's Tower! It would seem, moreover, that he had the credit of being gifted with second sight, for in Law's 'Memorials'³ it is stated, after an enumeration of signs, 'Sic lyk,' in February 1677, 'did the Dumb Laird of Duntreath at Paisley make signs of some great troubles and fightings to be in this land in a few months.' In the same curious work is the following notice of him:—'The Laird of Duntreath, born deaf and dumb, a man devotedly set on a lyne two of his neighbours falling out at two miles distance from him, when he was at present at Duntreath, the one striking the other with a whenger in the arm, he at the same instant of time made a sign of it. So at Paisley, he being there in the year 1676, in December, in the time of the frost, there was one of his acquaintance went forth to a water at a good distance from him upon the ice, and had fallen in, and he at the same time gave warning of it by a sign.'

Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath seems to have died in the year 1637 during the minority of his sons, for there is an 'Inquisitio de tutela' dated October of that year, by which James Edmonstone of Broadisland in Ireland, next brother of Archibald, is instituted guardian (or tutor, as it is called) of William and Archibald, the two legitimate sons of the aforesaid Archibald. And in 1644, probably on account of the death of James, their next uncle John Edmonstone of Broich is appointed to the same office. Moreover, in 1649 John, tutor of Duntreath, was nominated one of the Commissioners or Committee for War appointment by Parliament for Stirlingshire, he having been sent as member for that county to the Parliament of that year.

The infirmity of William Edmonstone precluding him according to the old law from the succession, Archibald, second son of his father, was returned heir.

This gentleman, like his predecessors, was a zealous supporter of the Presbyterian cause. But he lived at a time when this cause was no longer in the ascendant, and thence came into trouble. Fanaticism and violence on the one side, and oppressive tyranny on the other, brought Scotland into great misery during the reigns of the two last Stuarts. The case, as

³ This tower was pulled down, and restored in 1863.

⁴ *Law's Memorials*, p. 118. ⁵ *Note 53, Appendix.*

relates to Mr. Edmonstone, is thus stated in a M.S. drawn up by his eldest son, among the family papers:—

"That in the year 1677, the late Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath being at Duntreath on his private affairs, the Minister called Mr. Forrester, formerly in the parish of Killean, came to Duntreath without Duntreath's knowledge, and had a private lecture in the Gallery there, probably by the invitation of some private Christians, which, when Duntreath heard of, he thought it no great crime to be a hearer. On this egregious fault, only esteemed so by the prevailing party of the time, he was informed against by one Craig of Ledgemoor to my Lord Ross who then commanded a troop of dragoons. On this the said troop was sent to apprehend Duntreath, not suspecting any such treatment, and apprehending him, took him straight to Glasgow, where he lay a night in the court of guard, afterwards three nights in the Tolbooth, and gave in his bond of £1000 stg. to General Dalziel to appear at Edinburgh a month after that; which he did, and continued six months in the Tolbooth, in which time he was called three times before the Council, but was not allowed any advocate or lawyer to appear or plead for him. Only Sir George Lockhart came into the Tolbooth and advised Duntreath what to say before the Council, who put some questions to him relating to the King's lawful title to the Crown, and the Archbishop of St. Andrews' murder. His answers were pretty general, and he desired to be excused on that subject, seeing he did not think himself obliged to declare in his private capacity. Then they asked him about the lecture in Duntreath House for which he was apprehended—how he came to be present at it. His answer was that the meeting was without his knowledge or invitation. In short they could lay so little to his charge that they could not be so cruel as to take his life, but fined him five hundred pounds sterling, the one half to the informer, the other half to the Crown.

It appears from the indictment that Mr. Edmonstone came under the following rate:—¹ 'I payed to the trial of John Ogilvie, the Jesuit, A.D. 1675, in Argyll's Star Trial, p. 334. —

1. It is somewhat remarkable that on or about the 1st or 2nd of June 1671, Fountiniball's Division, p. 145. Now, failing to answer upon oath was the only crime which was proved against the 14th son of the judges who condemned the prisoner (Ogilvie) was tried by the Privy Council in great meekness, for which he suffered death.'

newly revived law against 'intercommuning with rebels', and also under that against Conventicles. The fanatical and often treasonable conduct of the extreme section of the Presbyterians would have justified a less unscrupulous and tyrannical government than that of Lauderdale in resorting to strong and unusual measures at this wretched period. Mr. Edmonstone was released on a petition by the 'Lady Duntreath' to the Duke of York and the Lords of the Council. The fine, however, was exacted and paid, and in the Acts of Parliament dated Jan. 27, 1670, is 'An Act and decree in favour of Robert Adair of Kinhill against the Aires (heirs) of Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, in consequence Sir Robert having borrowed £500 to pay his stepfather's fine.' It is stated that the Laird of Duntreath being of weak and infirm body, at the earnest solicitation of his wife (Sir Robert Adair's mother), he borrowed £500 on Irish security at 10 per cent from Mr. William Hamilton, Duntreath's uncle, and Sir Robert now claimed repayment from the tutors of the present Laird during his minority, which was allowed.

As regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Edmonstone's death, we have the following statement partly taken from the same document. 'There is further to be added of the same gentleman, that he was not long at rest from the troubles above mentioned. The Rebellion broke out in Ireland in the year 1688. Duntreath appeared very early to show his zeal for the Protestant interests, and liberties of the people. He first raised an independent company of his tenants and neighbours, and as far as was in his power defended the country from the insults of the Irish, particularly those that were in the garrison of Carrickfergus. He was afterwards commanded by General Gustavus Hamilton to march his company towards Coleraine. Here he was brought into action with the Rebels. Sir Arthur Rawdon, in his retreat before the Irish army, had broken down the bridge across the Bannwater at Port Glenone in the march previous. On the advance of Lord Galway's division, Colonel Edmonstone with part of Adair's regiment was sent to secure the pass. June 30, 1688, Fountiniball's Division, p. 145. Nugent having succeeded with a strong force in crossing the Bann near Port Glenone suddenly attacked Colonel Edmonstone, who, being supported by his Lieutenant, Colonel Shaw, and Sir Arthur Rawdon, defended

himself with great gallantry in the trenches, but was forced to retreat towards Coleraine, which was speedily abandoned. 'In defending this trench' continues the narrative, 'to the knees in water in a rainy season, he contracted a violent cold, which was afterwards the occasion of his death. He was commanded to march his regiment to Derry, that was besieged by the Irish, but they being so scarce of provisions could not admit his men, on which he marched four miles below Derry to a Fort called Culmore, where he died. He desired his corpse might be taken to the ancient burial-place of his family in Strabblane Church in Scotland, which was accordingly done.'¹

Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath married Anna Helena, daughter of Colonel Walter Scott² of Harwood, and widow of Sir William Adair of Kinhill, by whom he had four sons: first, Archibald; second, Walter; third, William; all of whom died young;—fourth, Archibald, who succeeded him,—and five daughters: first, Elizabeth, married James Montgomery³ of Rosemount, by whom she had two sons, William and Hugh, and three daughters,—Anna Helena; Elizabeth; and Martha; Second, Jean; third, Margaret; fourth, Isobel; all died young; fifth, Anna Helena, married her own near connexion, Alexander Dalway of Belliehill in the County of Antrim, sometime member for the borough of Carrickfergus, by whom she had two sons, Robert and Archibald.

Archibald Edmonstone succeeded to his father, at whose death in 1669 he was a minor, probably about seven years old, for there is a settlement of accounts with his mother, who acted as guardian, dated 1703, and in 1704 we find his name among the list of Commissioners of Supply for the County of Stirling. He sat in the Irish Parliament⁴ for the borough of Carrickfergus through the whole of the reign of George I. from 1715 to 1727. He also made considerable additions to the family property, both in Ireland and Dunbartonshire.

This gentleman married first the Honourable Anne Erskine, third daughter of Henry, third Lord Cardross, by Catherine, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Kirchill, whose eldest son David succeeded to the 'Archibald Edmonstone', 1735.⁵ He was a ⁶ Not 55, Appendix. ¹ Note 56, App. ² Note 56, App. ³ Note 56, App. ⁴ Among the Petitioners against the Test Chancery to the Irish Parliament was the name of

Earldom of Buchan, from whom the present family is descended. By this marriage Mr. Edmonstone had one daughter, Catherine, married to Arthur Kennedy of Cultra in the County of Down, Esq., by whom she had one daughter, married Richard Church, Esq., and died without issue.

Mr. Edmonstone married secondly, in 1716, Anne, second daughter of the Honourable John Campbell of Manorc, second son to Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyle, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.¹

First, Archibald, first Baronet, who succeeded him.

Second, Campbell, sometime Lt. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, married Marianne, daughter of William Anderson, Esq. of Glasgow, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. The sons were Archibald, William, James, and Charles, all of whom died unmarried. The daughters were—(1) Anne, married, in 1725, D. Halliday of Belfast, and died without issue; (2) Jessie; (3) Susan; (4) Dalmeny; (5) Robina; (6) Marianne; all died unmarried; (7) Elizabeth Halmont, married in 1733 Andrew Millar, Esq. of Dalmuir in the County of Stirling, by whom she had three sons and two daughters:—Andrew and Campbell, who both died unmarried; and Alexander, married Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, and died without issue. The daughters were Marian; and Robina, married Hugh Williams, Esq., (3) Jean Campbell, died unmarried.

Third, Charles, the third son, a major in the army, married a daughter of Bradshaw, Esq., and died without issue.

Of the two daughters of Mr. Edmonstone: First, Anna Helena Scott, married Philip Fletcher, Esq., by whom she had one son Philip, died unmarried; second, Mary, married the Reverend Andrew Millar, Esq., by whom she had one son Francis, late Professor of Civil Law at Dublin University, married Maria, daughter of Dr. Thomas Johnson, M.D., by whom he had two sons: first, Edmonstone; second, Francis, married to James Lendrick, Esq.; and has issue five daughters: first, Frances, married to Abel Labentouch, Esq.; third, Julia, married to Reverend Charles Basden; fourth, Mary, fifth, Louisa, married Archibald Edmonstone of Duntricath died in 1768, and was succeeded

¹ Note 58, Appendix.

Archibald Edmonstone of Duntricath died in 1768, and was succeeded

by his eldest son Archibald born at Silverbanks, since called (I believe) Auchentorl, in the County of Dunbarton, October 10th, 1717. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, May 3d, 174. Through a very long life Sir Archibald was a great benefactor to his family as an improver of the property, but his principal acquisition was the purchase of the Kilsyth estate consequent to the sale of Red Hall and the remains of the Broadland property in Ireland.

Sir Archibald sat for the county of Dunbarton in the Parliaments which were elected in 1761, 1768, and 1774. In 1780, he was chosen for the Ayr and Irvine boroughs; again in 1784 and 1790 he was chosen once more for Dunbartonshire, which he represented till he retired from Parliament in 1792. In politics he was a Tory, and supported Lord North's administration during the American war.

He married first, in October 1753, Susanna Mary, daughter of Roger Marence, Esq., a French gentleman, by Susanna daughter of Daniel Hays, Esq., of Wimbeldon, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: first, Archibald, born in 1754.

Captain Edmonstone's health suffered from the hardships he underwent, and on his return to England he fell into a rapid consumption, and died at Clifton in 1780, in the 26th year of his age. Second, William Archibald. He went to India, where he entered into the Civil Department, and died at Calcutta in 1803. Third, Charles, second Baronet. Fourth, George, born in 1764, in holy orders, late Vicar of Polkem, in the county of Wilts. Fifth, Neil Benjamin, born in 1765. At an early age Mr. Edmonstone went to India, where he greatly distinguished himself by his superior talents and high moral qualities, and eventually rose to the highest situations in the Civil Service, short only of the supreme. He was successively Persian Translator, Secretary to the Government, and member and vice-President of the Supreme Council, and on his return to England was elected a member of the Direction, which he

* Note 59, Appendix.

held till his death in London, May 4th, 1841. He married in 1803 Charlotte Anne, daughter of Philip Frisch, Esq., and had issue five sons and six daughters:—first, William Archibald, born 1804, died in India, 1827; second, Neil Benjamin, born 1809, married Madeline Elinor, only daughter of William Henry Trant of Drumonchy in the county of Limerick, Esq., by whom he has two sons, Neil Benjamin, born June 1843, and William Henry; third, Charles Welland, born 1814, in holy orders, married Susan Mary D'Oyley, eldest daughter of the Reverend Philip Douglass, and has issue, Susan Carnegie, born 1814, and other daughters; fourth, George Frederick, born 1813, married Ann Farly, second daughter of Turner, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and has issue; fifth, James Hartree, born 1820, died 1834; sixth, Charlotte Anne, married James Carnegie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, who died 1831, and thereafter Reverend J. Hodgeson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet; seventh, Henrietta Dashwood; eighth, Susanna, married Reverend Thomas Lunsdon of Cushing, in the county of Aberdeen; ninth, Louisa MacLeod, married Reverend Thomas Clement Browne, and by him, who died, has issue; tenth, Anne Craigie; eleventh, Alicia Augusta.

Of the three daughters of Sir Archibald, Susanna Margaret married James Trevithick of Addington Park in Surrey (now the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury), by whom she had two sons and four daughters:—first, Barton, born 1779, married Eliza, daughter of the Reverend John Strachey, D.D., niece of Sir Henry Strachey, of Sutton Court, Somerset, barton, by whom he has one daughter Eliza, married to his cousin Leonard Strachey, Esq., by whom she has issue; second, James, born 1797, died 1849; third, Susanna; fourth, Anne; fifth, Louisa; sixth, Charlotte, all died unmarried.

Sir Archibald's second daughter Anne Mary, married Major-General Henry Read of Crowood, in the county of Wilts, by whom he had two daughters:—first, Mary Anne, married to J. Richmond Seymour, Esq., of Inholme, in the county of Wilts, by whom she had three sons and three daughters: (1) Henry Richmond; (2) Charles Frederick; (3) George; (4) Alithia Emma; (5) Jane Mary Susanna; (6) Charlotte Isabella; second, Louisa; Sir Archibald's third daughter Sarah, died young.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone married secondly, Bester, daughter to Sir

John Heathcote of Normanton Park, Rutland, Baronet. By her, who died in 1797, he had no issue, and having attained the great age of 89, he died in his house in Argyle Street, London, in July 1807. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Sir Charles, who was born at Greenwich, October 9, 1764. He was educated at Eton, and subsequently at Christ Church, Oxford,¹ at both which places he was distinguished for his classical attainments. Having been called to the Bar, he was appointed by Sir Richard Peper Arden, Master of the Rolls, to one of the six clerks in Chancery, which office he held till his father's death. In 1806 Mr. Edmonstone was elected member for the county of Dunbarton, but he lost his seat at the general election which took place in the April following. In 1812 he was again returned to Parliament for Stirlingshire, which seat he retained till his death. Sir Charles was, like his father, a Tory in politics, and he had the satisfaction of supporting Lord Liverpool's administration through the glorious events which terminated the war in 1815. He never however spoke in the House.

Sir Charles Edmonstone married first, Emma,² fifth daughter of Richard Wilbraham Booth, Esq. of Rode Hall, Cheshire, and Lathom House, Lancashire, and by her, who died in November 1797, had a son and daughter: first, Archibald, who succeeded him; and second, Mary Emma, born November 7, 1797. He married secondly, in December 1804, Louisa, youngest daughter of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham,³ by whom (who remarried in 1832 Charles Woodcock, Esq. of Park Crescent, London, where she died August 20th, 1810) he left four sons and two daughters:—first, William, born January 29, 1810, a commander in the Royal Navy,⁴ married in 1841, Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Parsons, C.M.G., by whom he has had two sons, Archibald William, born and died in 1865, and Archibald, born 30th May 1867, and nine daughters; (1) Mary Emma Frances, born 1842, died 1847; (2) Louisa Anne,⁵ (3) Charlotte Henrietta,⁶ (4) Jessie; (5) Frances Euphemia,⁷ (6) Sophia; (7) Ernest Henry Phipson, R.H.A., second son of the late Colonel J. K. Phipson, of Neimont, Nant, Jersey.

¹ Note to Appendix.
² Year Administ. 1809; C.R., Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire, 1824.
³ Married, 13th October 1821, to Mrs. John Francis Kitson, Vicar of Antony, Cornwall.

⁴ Married, 29th June 1866, to the Rev. John Francis Kitson, Vicar of Antony, Cornwall.
⁵ Married, 30th June 1873, to A. R. Duncan, Esq., Advocate.

Susanne Emily; (8) Mary Clementina;⁸ (9) Alice Frederica; second, Charles Henry, born October 30, 1811, a major in the army, died of consumption at Edinburgh, November 12, 1847; third, George, born January 25, 1816; in the Bengal Civil Service, married Amelia Helen, daughter of Hogg, Esq., and widow of Henry Millet of the Bengal Civil Service; fourth, Frederick Neil,⁹ born September 7, 1818; Captain in the 4th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; fifth, Louisa Henrietta, born July 12, 1807, died in March 1840; she married John Kingston of Chalmont, Demerara, Esq., by whom she had one son, John Hotham, born February 10, 1831, and three surviving daughters, Louisa Mary, born October 22, 1830, Alice Frances, born December 1, 1831, and Charlotte Anne, born January 11, 1833. Sixth, Amelia Frances, born May 9, 1814.

Sir Charles Edmonstone was seized with paralysis early in the spring of 1830, and died at Brighton, April 1, 1821, in the 58th year of his age.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, third Baronet, born at 32 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; March 12, 1795. He received his education at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.¹⁰ On the death of his father he was a candidate to succeed him as member for the county of Stirling, but without success. He married, October 10, 1839, his cousin-german, Emma, third daughter of Randle Wilbraham,¹¹ of Rode Hall, Cheshire, Esq., and by her he had three daughters who all died in their infancy:—first, Mary Emma, born July 17, 1833, died 18th August 1834; second, another daughter of the same name, born September 17, 1834, and died ten days after, and third, Emma, born May 13, 1841, and died June 11 following.¹²

⁸ Married, 1st October 1824, to A. Graham Murray, Esq., Advocate, only child of T. Graham Murray, Esq., of Edinburgh. Both had a common ancestor in Lady Mary, daughter of Robert III, married successively to Sir William Graham and Sir William Edmonstone. See p. 13, page 30.

⁹ Died August 15, 1853, married, March 17, 1852, Henrietta Jane Helen Smith, Neill, daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. Smith, of Bremall and Sandridge, Muri, Ayrshire.
¹⁰ Chancery Church, Oxford, B.A., Nov. 29, 1816.
¹¹ Note to Appendix.
¹² Sir Archibald died, 13th March 1871.

APPENDIX.





NOTE S.

NOTE 4, PAGE 2.

In 1612 the lands of Edmonstone and Cauldcoats were mortgaged by Andrew Edmonstone of that Ilk, Mary Gordon, his spouse, and John Edmonstone, his eldest son, to Master Thomas Hope, Advocate, to be held of His Highness's dearest spouse Anna, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, as Lady of Dunfermline, and the lands and mill of Nidderby Marshall, to be held of His Majesty as superior thereof.

The Abbey of Dunfermline, by a grant of David the First, obtained the churches of

Newton and Woothne, and with them the superiority of the lands of Edmonstone, in which

parishes these lands were situated.

The temporality of Dunfermline church was annexed to the Crown in 1587. The Abbey, being exempted, was made a temporal lordship by James the Sixth, and was bestowed by him (together with the Palace of Fife, held as a mounting's gift on his consort, Anne of Denmark, on the day after his marriage at Uppsala or Upsala, on the coast of Norway) in 1589. This gift was ratified by Parliament in 1593, and confirmed by indenture in 1602. A small palace called the Queen's House was built at Dunfermline by Queen Anne in 1600. This residence was reduced three years after, as shown by a charter of Thomas Hope in John Edmonstone, dated April 5, 1616.

There is a special triptych, "David * Montem Placiti de Inveresk" (where, according to old usage, judicial practice formerly obtained in the open air), 29th January 1512, before William, Lord Bothwick, and James Douglas, Master of Morton, Baileys of the Regality of Fife, 1512, Juncet the Fourth.
* It appears that noblemen were often Baileys to the English ecclesiastical sees, as the Stewart, Earl of Lennox, to the Archdeacon of Glasgow, etc.

This Archdeacon of St. Andrews was Alexander Stewart, natural son of James the Fourth, who died at Phalsen near year with his latines.

of Dunferline, together with Robert, Lord Erskine, on the part of the Right Rev. Father in Christ, Alexander, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 'Comendatuum monasteriorum de Dundeling et Colbincum' etc, relating to James Edmonstone of Ednam, as heir to his brother David, for the lands of Edmonstone.

In the infidelity which followed of James Edmonstone there is this peculiarity, that Edmonstone is spoken of as a barony, though holding of a religious house, and not of the King; 'of which the instances', Mr. Riddell states, 'are not many, and rarer still in the case of a convent or abbey, than of a high ecclesiastical see. Dunferline, however, had the right of regality, or was, in other words, a palatinate, or what amounted to that in England.'

The transfer of the property from the Edmonstones to the Raiths seems to have caused some feud, for there is a remission under the Great Seal to James Raith of Edmonstone, for the *accidental* initiation of Patrick Edmonstone of Woolmet, the less of his left arm—a scars affit—dated July 1, 1664.

NOTE 2, PAGE 3.

It would seem that Woolmet became the appanage of a younger branch of Edmonstone of that ilk, but I am not aware of any notice of its final alienation. It is now the property of the Earl of Wemyss.

NOTE 3, PAGE 3.

It is a curious coincidence that Gilmeton, mentioned as the property of Sir John Herring of Edmonstone, in Clydesdale, is very near Edmonstone in Midlothian. Gilmeton Grange was the scene of a dreadful act of savage vengeance, as related in the 'Memoirs of the Somervilles'.¹¹ Sir John Herring having discovered an intrigue carried on in that house between his daughter and a monk of Newbattle, set fire to it, and destroyed six or seven other persons together with the culprits. It is stated in a note that the tradition is preserved in the neighbourhood, and that Gilmeton Grange is still called the 'Burnt dole.'

NOTE 4, PAGE 3.

In Chalmers' 'Caledonia', vol. i. page 501, there is a mention of the settlement of Ednam, by Theodore an English colonist. In the 169th number of the 'Quarterly Review' (British Authors and Catholics), this is mentioned more at length, and as the reference is to King's 'North Durhame', a work to which I have not access, I give it in the words of the Review—'There is a parchment in the treasury at Durham which enables us to describe in his own words how the Northumbrian colonist settles himself on the 16th Lord of the Tweed in the beginning of the 16th century. "To the sons of Holy Mother Church"—thus the Charter runs—"Thur the Long, gicing in the Lord: Know that Aelgar my Lord, King of the Scots, gave to me Ednam a waste; that

with his help and my own means I peopled it, and have built church in honour of St. Cuthbert, and this church, with a ploughgate of land, I have given to God and St. Cuthbert and his Monks, to be possessed by them for evermore. This gift I have made for the soul of my Lord the King Aelgar, and for the souls of his father and mother, and for the weal of his brothers and sisters, and for the redemption of my dearest brother Leofrin, and for the weal of myself, both my body and my soul: And if any one by force or fraud presume to away take this my gift from the Saint aforesaid, and the Monks his servants, may God Almighty away take from him the life of the Heavenly Kingdom, and may he suffer everlasting pains with the Devil and his angels, Amen." This awful declaration did not secure to St. Cuthbert the spiritual monopoly, at least of the parish, for there were grants given to the monks of Coldlincham and Kelso, besides the hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence or St. Leonard, as stated above.'

Robert the Second, when High Stewart, had granted the lands of Elenham to Sir

Robert Erskine, but Sir Robert subsequently resigned them in exchange for a grant in Aberdeen.

Elenham became early the mother church to the two neighbouring chapels of Newton (Don) and Nethorn. There is a presentation to the chaplaincy of Elenham by John Edmonstone, as tutor or guardian to James, son and heir of David Edmonstone, which is confirmed by James 1—1426.

NOTE 5, PAGE 4.

To Mr. Elliot, the agent of the Ednam property in 1827, I am indebted for the following information that in 1643 the valuation of the parish of Ednam was £280 Scots, of which Andrew Edmonstone possessed £75 2s. This was subsequently reduced to about half. At the time of Lord Dudley's purchase, the rental was estimated at £500, and the estate was the same size as when sold by Mr. Edmonstone.

NOTE 6, PAGE 5.

One of these sisters married that singular character Theodore Baron Newhoff, who was elected King of Corsica¹² when that island revolted against the Genoese in 1736. His reign did not extend above eight months, and on his eventually coming to London he there met the lady. It was subsequently imprisoned for debt, and died just after his release in 1766. Mr. Ayton, Professor of Rhetoric in Edinburgh (1819), the lineal descendant of the family of Ednam, informs me that his father attended 'the Queen's' funeral as chaplain to her. There are, I believe, no traces of the family now in Ednam, unless it be the burial-vault.

NOTE 7, PAGE 5.

The charter is Domino Alexander Suttoni militi terrarum de Collidoe in Moravia—witnesses, Dominus Augustus de Moravia—Alexander de Moravia, Randolphus de Chalmers' 'Caledonia', vol. ii. p. 193.

¹¹ Memoirs of the Somervilles, vol. i. p. 118.

¹² Bawd's 'Cronaca', p. 101, &c.

Soullis, et Thomas de Erslyne. The charter is without date in an inventory by Anderson of original deeds that once were in the charter-chest of the Earls of Winton. One copy is in the Register Office. The resignation is from the same source. I am indebted to Mr. Riddell for the extract.

NOTE 8, PAGE 5.

The first notice of the grant of Duntreath is found, as is stated in the text, in an entry in the Concipta of the Edmonstone ad extra, under the head of the Earldom of Lennox, to the effect that the Bailli of the Crown, "non onerat et de fermis terraum de Erleavia (Aitchavay), Druim'yn, et Duntreath (Duntrever, or Duntracab) qui valent in anno sex litros, tresdecim solidis et quartuor denariis quia Rex fecerat Wilhelmu de Edmonstone de eisdem."

Also there is this other charge in 1434: "Et allocator (empanatis) pro quibusdam teritis (not mentioned) existentibus in manibus Wilhelmi de Edmonstone causa junctae infidelitatis sponsorum sue de anno compota—1434."

For these two important notices I am indebted to Mr. Riddell, who gives the references to Chamberlain's Rolls, tom. 3, page 278-9 and 288. Mr. Riddell adds, "This older Royal Grant of Duntreath, I believe, was not formerly known. It may have been the more expedient and necessary owing to the doubtful right of the Duchess of Albany Countess of Lennox to the property in the Earldom of Lennox owing to the forfeiture of her husband and sons." To the Duchess's Charter is attached the seal, Lennox impaling Albany, composed in the upper portion of the left half of Stewart of Albany a fees cheque with a label in chief; and in the lower a lion rampant of the Earldom of Fife held by the Duke of Albany, her husband; together with the legend in the circumference. The hearts on each side, and the Tree, are merely incidental. The seal as also the deed, are in very fine preservation. Ruthich Castle, at the junction of Loch Lennox and the river Leven, was the principal residence of the Earls of Lennox, but Inchinnan (Inchnurich), whence this and other deeds of the Duchesses are dated, was forsooth residence in the island of that name in Loch Lennox, close adjoining to which the Duchess retired, after the death of her family, for security. There is a charter of lands at Drymen by the Duchess to one Donald Patric, on condition of furnishing stabling for her horses, as also for a bed holding to such poor persons as might require the same.

¹ Quare The two marked lands called Fowfis and Durrow?

for lands and montem a pair of white spurs yearly, apud manerium de Belach, and ward and relief scots curie duplicitum ferme. No date—Testulus Waltero filio Alanii de Forchene, Findo de Canopy, Malcelmo filio Duncanii Gilmore, filio Malisti? etc. etc.

The notice of 'Atons of Duntreath, besides Dungoyak, the top of which has been levelled still called 'the Court lill' opposite to Dungoyak, the top of which has been levelled either for the erection of a stronghold, according to tradition, or what seems clear from the statement, for a 'mons placit' or 'Mote Hill' for holding justiciary courts. The name yet preserved seems to prove this satisfactorily.

Though the old charter by Donald Earl of Lennox is not given, yet Mr. Riddell thinks it must have been at least as old as the middle of the fourteenth century, and consequently this must be the oldest mention of Duntreath. East Donald did not survive the reign of David the Second (who died in 1329). He was great-grandfather of Isabella, Duchess of Albany, Countess of Lennox in 1435, and Murdoch of Lennox, father of Isabell, the regarer of Duntreath at that time, is a younger brother of the Earl. The feudal privileges attached to Duntreath at so early a period give an additional interest to the locality.

The Lenoxes were descended from Arkel, a Northumbrian refugee to whom the valley of the Leven was granted by Malcolm Canmore.

NOTE 9, PAGE 6.

The Duchesses' misfortunes naturally led, in the spirit of the times, to munificence towards the Church. There is a mortification of the lands of Ballisgoan, in Strathblane, to the convent of Blackfriars, Glasgow, "pro salute animae nostrae"; and also those of her father, husband, and two sons who had suffered under James the First, dated at Lechenham, 1445, twenty-one years after their execution.

NOTE 10, PAGE 6.

The charter of confirmation of James the Second, dated Sirling, December 10, 1452, is Williemo de Edmonstone de Culloden and Mary Countess of Angus (or aon) in conjunction confirmation et Williemo de Edmonstone coronam filio et herede in fidei et hereditate et hereditatis suis, etc., of the lands of Duntreath Aray in Dungoyak, with the mill thereof. The Quhill lying to the south side of the Burn of Blane, and the half of the lands of Ballan Easter, the Cluny's Glen, and Cathalan Glen, and mill thereof, all lying within the carlton and shire aforesaid, and all by the same charter erected into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Duntreath. On the resignation of the above William baron to be called the Barony of Duntreath. The lands of Dungoyak, with the mill of Culloden and Marion Stewart, Countess of Angus, the King's aunt, father and mother of the said William Edmonstone the younger, tenure in fee and heritance for ever. Cum fucia et fossa tibber and jall, yek, yak, yuridice of trying actions, that et them relating to franchises of malefici, infangthof, and outlawry, and (povert of executing summary justice when the thief is detected with the spoyl, and so on a long amplification, redhendo, a pound of pepper yearly at Duntreath at the feast of the

nativity of John the Baptist, if asked only. Reserving to the same William of Culloden, and the said Marion Countess of Angus, and longestive of them their liferent. William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, William Lord Crichton our Chancellor, and deately beloved cousin, Andrew Lord Gray, Master of our Household, Mr. James Lindsay, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Lyndenre (Includin), Alexander Nasir, of Sandiford, our Comptroller, and Mr. George Shoresdale, Chancellor of Dumbell, and Clerk.

The exercise of the great feudal powers as granted above was finally put an end to

by the act abolishing heritable jurisdictions, 1785, though much had fallen into disuse. A

fragment of the old stocks yet remain at Duntrath as a memorial of the good old times!

NOTE 11, PAGE 7.

Mr. Riddell kindly procured me a copy of this deed from the charter chest of the Duke of Montrose. It is slightly abbreviated.

In Dei nomine. Amen. Per haec presens publicum instrumentum cunctis patet evidentiis, et sit notum quod anno Incarnationis Domini 1777 24 Juno Indictione decima Pontificatus de Pope Sexius 4th anno sexto. In mei notarii publici et testimoniis subscriptorum presenti personaliter constitutis nobilis et potens Dominus Johannes Comes de Leyne ac Dominus Dernie Lord Dernie et potens Dominus Johannes Comes de Leyne sub Sigillo privato Supremi Domini nostri Regis . . . emanatam et sigillatam quaque subscriptione manuata et mihi aperuit munitione tradidit perlegendum, comparandum transmandam et in publicam formam instrumentalem redigendum. Cujus quidem littere tenor sequitur et testatur. We grant and permit to our cousin John Lord Dernie, that for his samkill as he has resignt in our hands his hands of the Lordship of Dernie Inchebene, and in the hereditatne of Renfrew, Torbolton, Dregart, and Galston, land in the sherrifdom of Ayr, and the lands of Batehill, land in the sherrifdom of Edinburgh, to remain in our hands quibile tantum his ente to his part of the lands of the Earldome of Leyvan, and the other quibile land to us to our scilicet in coing and Chancellor Andro Lord Axwold the said lands of the Earldom of Leyvan in different, as foyle and in stately forme as our fore said Chancellor had the same lands of us before. And als quibile our ceasing William Edmonston of Thoncathle made sicker (sure) he the said John Lord Dernie for his part, and in so far as he may of the lands of Duntrath, Dungoygal, the Quhyle, Ballensane, Blangart, Fintry,² the Glyn, and Garcone byande in the same Irlane, quibile he has his fons and kith literally of our pregoitour James the Second of Irlane, fare, that our said Chancellor and cousin William of Edmonston leand contentur with us, as saidis, in the best forme that can be devisit we shall give Iyou incontinent therafter again to the said Lord Dernie all his said lands of Dernie, Inchebene, Turdalloun, Dregart, Galston, and Batehill, and inche him heretably thein

¹ There is in the Great Seal Record a charter by James III. of the counties of Lothian to the said Chancellor for his life, dated May 4, 1471.

² These localities are no longer known by these names.

as froly as he held thame of before, without cost or expence or any impediment. Writenes under our privat seie, and subscrivit with our hand at Stirling the 21st day of June, and of our regne the thirteene yer (1472-3). Subscripte litera. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatis Dominus Comes de Leyvan et Dominus Dernie petit a me notario publico infra scripta, unum ex sua publicum seu publica, instrumentum seu instrumenta, Acta et grant hanc in chitate Glasguensis sub anno, mense, die indicione et pontificata. Et ego Alanus Gray, Presbiter Glasguensis, etc. (Being the usual notarial attestation).

NOTE 12, PAGE 8.

The neck or mark was 13 shillings and fourpence. This, however, calculated in Scottish money, was only thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

NOTE 13, PAGE 9.

The following curious passage is from a periodical:—“The parish of Braidsland, in the county of Antrim, which contains 500 acres, Irish plantation measure, was the first Presbyterian parish of the plantation in the reign of James the First which had a Presbyterian minister. Since that time, namely, for more than two centuries, there have been but four ministers. The first was the Rev. Edward Bryce, appointed in 1611, and died in 1650. The second, Mr. Cunningham, appointed 1635, died 1667. The third, Mr. Cobham, appointed 1700, died 1739, and the fourth and present, is Mr. Rankhead, appointed 1763, who is now ninty-four years of age, in perfect health and spirits. There is but one inhabitant of the parish that is not a Presbyterian.”—*Dublin Penny Journal*.

NOTE 14, PAGE 9.

The property, which was, as has been stated in the text, one of the forfeited estates of the O'Neills, was let on a perpetual free farm lease by John Dalway of Hellishill, who had obtained a grant of it from the Crown. It contained at the time of the purchase 1870 acres, and the yearly rent was fixed at £100 4d. sterling. The mansion house of Redhall was built in accordance with the terms by which all these estates were granted. On all lands exceeding 2000 acres a house or castle, surrounded by a baun or walled enclosure, was required to be erected within limited time, and forty-eight able-bodied colonists were to be settled. *Lord Reid's Hist. Presbyterian Churches in Ireland*, vol. I, page 81. Also Dr. Holland's MSS. Memoir.

NOTE 15, PAGE 10.

For this interesting letter I am indebted to Mr. Riddell, who copied it from the *Errol Charters at Stans Castle*. The whole history of this marriage of William Livingston with Lady Dundee is a curious one. Though the way by which Lord Dundee came by his death-wound is now ascertained, for a time there were several contradictory reports afloat. In the notes to Chambers's interesting history of the Rebellion in Scotland

is the following:—"A Lowland cavalier story which has never been hitherto noticed in print ascertains the fate of the hero to a passion which William, third Viscount of Kilsyth, not then come to the Peacock, entertained for his lady." It seems by this story that he was suspected of having himself fired the fatal shot, and it goes on to state that Dundee's mother was so convinced of this, that on the new year's morning which succeeded, she sent Livingston a white night-cap, a pair of white gloves, and a rope, as indicative of her opinion. It is said, moreover, that she implored a curse upon the marriage of the guilty pair, "praying to God that should he see fit to permit the unworthy couple to go out of the world without some visible token of His indispensation. He would be pleased to make her some especial revelation to prevent her from utility disbelieving His providence and justice." On the day of their marriage moreover, Livingston presented his bride with a ring, which she had immediately, and which was considered a bad omen. A century after, the ring was found in a field near Colinton, with the inscription 'Yours till death,' which was given to any grandfather. My father, hitherto became possessed of another larger ring, with a similar inscription, 'Yours only and ever,' which Lady Dundee probably had given to her husband. The tragic termination gives a peculiar interest to this curious history.

NOTE 16. PAGE 11.

The forfeited estate of Kilsyth was, with others, disposed of by the Barons of the Scottish Exchequer to 'the Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames water in York Buildings, London,' in the year 1721. The Company became bankrupt, and the property passed into the hands of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, who appears only to have held it a very short time and then sold it to Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1783. The sum paid for East and West Barony of Kilsyth, including the lands of Banchory, in the parish of Campsie, was about £41,000.

NOTE 17. PAGE 11.

Among the Kilsyth Records are some of historical interest relating to the time of the Interregnum. Of those more immediately connected with the locality is a supplication by the parishioners of Monkland, and of the Laird of Kilsyth's tenants to General Monk, to be relieved from quartering of troops, and other services, dated 1658. There are likewise petitions of Sir James Livingston of Kilsyth to the King's Commissioner for losses incurred by quarterings, and plantings, and burning of his house, also of his tenants, the substance of which latter petition is the same as that presented to the Scots Parliament while Charles the Second was exercising the regal functions in Scotland. In the year 1658 there is a Supplication to the King's most excellent Majesty, on the part of the tenants of Kilsyth and Banchory, purporting 'that the enemy on his march from Edinburgh to Glasgow, two several times in October and February last, came to the aforesaid lands, and there quartered with his whole army for the space of a space of nine weeks entitancied by the tenants of the said land, who besides were

plundered and spoiled at pleasure by that garrison, and sick like the said tenants have since November paid great Sesses to the garrisons of Stirling, Altho', Craigbarne, Duntreath, etc., and in like manner the aforesaid tenants having for security put their whole chattel (which were left unchristised for helping to sow the ground, the same, with their clothes and other goods belonging to them, were totally burnt and destroyed with the house). They therefore implie their condition to be taken into account. The Estates of Parliament remitted the petition for consideration by Committee of Estates. It appears, however, from the above-mentioned petitions of Sir James and of his tenants which, though without date, are indorsed *1658*, that the inquiry ordered by the Parliament of 1651 had been prevented by the invasion from England, which immediately followed. Whether any pecuniary indemnification followed this later application does not appear, but Sir James was immediately raised to the Peerage which, however, he did not enjoy above a few weeks.

NOTE 18. PAGE 12.

The Edmonstones of Woolmer were a cadet branch of the elder line, but I presume it to be extinct.

NOTE 19. PAGE 12.

I have copied this notice from the 'Beauties of Scotland', vol. iii, page 234. If the date be 1658 or 1659, it would refer to the notorious freeloader himself. Regarding the family in Shetland, my information is derived from a letter I received from Dr. Lawrence Edmonstone, dated Edinburgh, February 15, 1844.

I believe that a direct branch of the Cambus-Wallice line lives, or lived a few years ago, in the parish of Biggar. A younger brother of the last Edmonstone of Newton bought a property in that parish, and called it Cambus-Wallice.

NOTE 20. PAGE 12.

I am indebted for this and other interesting information relating to the elder line of Edman to William Edmonstone Aytoun, Esq., Professor of Rhetoric, Edinburgh University, who is the eldest representative of that line. He sent me as the authority for the Edman coat of Walsingham's illuminated Book of Arms, who was Herald in the reign of James the Sixth. Besides this, Mr. Aytoun kindly furnished me with a copy of 'the matriculation of the arms of Edmonstone of that ilk and Lillmonstone of Duntreath,' in Pottes and Stacey's Index: 'Edmonstone or — of Duntreath or — of Cresson; Edmund Duntreath the same, wyl an annulet in fess gules, alias a mallet, alias a star.' In a more modern hand, 'Edmonstone of that ilk, argent on a bend, gules, three annulets, or chief — a unicorns head saffron.'

NOTE 21. PAGE 13.

It is curious that the annulet, which is distinctly given in Mr. Riddell's copy of the Garroway seals, should be omitted in the attested copy mentioned here. Moreover, this attested copy has been subsequently partially retouched with a pen. The coronet, which

seems at the first drawing to have resembled that as now emblazoned, a modern ducal one, is changed into that resembling Mr. Riddell's transcript, something more like an Earl's without the balls,—and the crest has been gone over with pen. There is an obvious desire in Crawford, as will be stated more at length hereafter, to ignore the existence of the Edmonstone in the elder branch of the line, and I cannot but think that may be a reason for the omission of the annulet in the attested copy, which Mr. Riddell found in the original. But the annulet does not appear at that early period to have been considered as a mark of cadency. The circumstance of it being the distinction, as now of the fifth son, Mr. Riddell states to be modern, and more modern in Scotland even than in England. He thinks it might possibly be 'a material difference distinguishing the Dunrath from the main stem [of which there are several *coexterior* instances in other families]; in other words, part of the arms of the Lady, wife of the Earl, of the Annilestone of that ilk and mother of the Culloden or Dunrath founder,' whatever that was. 'On the other hand, it might have been a difference derived from afeat in chivalry by such as the chivalrous Archibald Edmonstone (as mentioned by Fordun) at the end of the fourteenth century, he having borne away the *ring* at some encounter.' At the same time, this badge seems somewhat arbitrarily omitted, for Mr. Riddell has furnished me with a sketch of a seal of Sir William, grandson of him to whom the Garrow seal belonged, in which the arms are given in full, without the annulets, and with the coronet and crest. It was appended to the Injunction upon a Royal Precept of Archibald Nasier of Montcorth in hands in Montcorth, to which the official seal of William Edmonstone of Thantreath, as Stewart of Montcorth, is affixed. It is dated January 29, 1597. Again, in the arms of Dunrath, as mentioned above, the annulet is omitted. Again, in the arms of Dunrath in the list of arms made by Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, in 1650, in MSS. in the Advocates' Library, the coat of Edmonstone of Dunrath is given with the annulet.

NOTE 22, PAGE 14.

Mr. Riddell writes—'The coronet at the time is remarkable, being differently in the fifteenth century from now, only *leisure* above the helmet, the helmet and not in any instance I am aware of entitled to coronametes. It adds in another letter—'The coronet strikes me as a peculiar and unprecedented bearing, *hinc* in the case of William Edmonstone of Dunrath, th. Could it have referred to some claim grounded upon heriot or contract to the *halidom* of *Itemus*, which is countenanced by a tradition or kind of writing in the family?—The tradition to which Mr. Riddell alludes is an assertion in a will, pedigree, and Crayford's, to the effect that the *halidom* of Albany made a grant to Sir William and his wife, the Countess of Angus, of the *halidom* of *Itemus* in *Itemus*. But this succession was defeated by the arrival of Mungoch, Duke of Albany, and Duncan, Earl of Lennox, father of the Dukeless. There is evidently, however, great confusion of facts and dates, and I cannot discover the slightest authority upon which such tradition rested. Crayford took no notice of it, and assuredly he was not a person to neglect anything likely to aggrandise his employers.'

I should add that, as regards the motto, I have no ancient evidence whatever; indeed they were not common till the end of the sixteenth century.

NOTE 23, PAGE 15.

Edmonstona potissimum Hollandiae genit. — Hist. Lug. 1548.
And also, Catalogus et brevis Historia Antiquorum Edmonstona.

NOTE 24, PAGE 16.

In the Edham MSS., and also in Crawford's, it is stated that Edmundus is witness to a charter by David the First to Walter de Riddell of his lands of Riddell. From a copy, however, of that charter, afforded me by Mr. Riddell, I find this is altogether incorrect. The above is taken from the Earl of Haddington's collections. Ni-bet, mistaking Crawford's MSS., makes the date 1212 instead of 1252. There is another charter of the same William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, to Dunfermline of 'illud tofum quod Henricus de Edmonstona tenut de Henrico de Craigmillar parte meo,' dated 1254.

NOTE 25, PAGE 19.

There are, moreover, in the possession of Mr. Ayton, two deeds; one a confirmation without date by William de Lysuris: 'Thomae filio Willibini de Maleville et Christiane sponsae sene de heribus de illis excommunicatis' of a grant made by Gregorius Lysuris of six acres of Temple lands, with some others in the vicinity. Testibus—Nesso de Remy, sive Henrico de Edmonstona, Radulpho de Claro. The other deed is by the same William de Lysuris, a confirmation to certain individuals of subjects in the fee of Gour-Ramy, sive Henrico de Edmonstona, Radulpho de Claro. The other deed is by the same William, and witnessed by the same witnesses, Nesso de Remy and Henry de Edmundston, with the addition of Dominus Ricardus Matriculus, and others. Mr. Riddell informs me that there were two eminent members of the Ramsey family of the name of Nessus, one who lived in the earlier and the other in the later part of the thirteenth century. The signatures must belong to the former, for the William Abbot of Dunfermline, mentioned above in the text, died in 1237.

NOTE 26, PAGE 19.

There is a Baldwin de Edmonstone in the county of Lanark, who succeeded the Roll in 1266. This was however a family quite distinct from the Edmonstona of when nothing but this notice is known. As stated at the commencement of this memoir there is no traceable connection between Edmonstone in Lanarkshire and the present family of the name.

The origin of the term *Ragman Roll* is doubtful. In Celli's *Annals of the Stage* is the following passage:—'Mr. Baucé 1533 Ragman Roll is used by old writers to express any legal instrument. The *Chronicall* has been much disputed. Wykyn de Werde

printed a poem, a fragment of which only remains, called *Ragniannes Roll*, consisting of a list of good and bad women in alternate stanzas. It is a name given to the Devil. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica* there is a different explication of the term.

NOTE 28. PAGE 20.

There is rather a curious coincidence as regards the two charters of the coronership. The former, to Sir John, his heirs and assigns, is dated Aberdeen, 4th November, twenty-third year of King David the Second, which would be 1323; seven years before he was served her to his father; the other, restricting the grant to his own life, is dated Aberdeen, November 4th, thirty-third year of our reign, which would be 1362.

The following are the terms of the first Charter — David de gratia Regis Scotorum omnibus prebus hominibus suis ad quos presentes litteræ perveniunt, salutem. Scatis quod concessimus duci et fiduci nostro Johanni de Edmonstone et heredibus suis, et suis assignatis officium Coronariæ Landinie cum pertinentiis suis tenetibus et habendis eidem Johanni heredibus suis et assignatis cum omnibus et singulis feodi, rectis, consuetudinibus, libertatibus, commendatibus, ariasamentis, et iustis pertinetibus quibuscumque adiutorio officiis spectantibus, seu quicquidem justis speciatis violentibus vel interesse potest distincte precipitum et meatus quatenus eidem Johanni heredibus suis et suis assignatis in omnibus et singulis quaque adiutorio officiis pertinentiis, respondant, perveniant, et intendant sub ipsa quae competit in hac parte. In eis rei testimoniis praesentibus sigillum nostrum precipuum apponi apud Aberdonium quartio die Novembris, anno regni nostri sigismundi tertio.

As regards the office of Coronet, Baron Ilame, in his *Commentaries on the law of Scotland*, says, "This officer, Coronet, now unknown in our practice, is specified as a sub-sister and necessary officer in the ordinance of Edward the First. One principal part of his duty seems to have been by arrestment of the person, affets, or otherwise, to secure the conveyance of offenders for trial." Several instances are then adduced. Ilame, *Comment. vol. ii. page 24*, note.

NOTE 29. PAGE 23.

The author of the *Memorie of the Somerfells* is very facetious in his error about the acquisition of Cambusnethan. "The same year," he continues, "wherein the nation was in consternation, that the Earl of Douglas, (1451) there is an instantane taken by him William Lord Somerfell, in the lands of John Geddes, pallick Notar of Glasgow, wherein is contained and inserit three ancient charters granted by King David the Second, in favour of Sir John Edmonstone, this John, his sonne, William Lord Somerfells, sonne grandfather, to the lands and barony of Cambusnethan, which for a long time belonged to the name of hand, who was heritor of that barony before the forfeiture. The charters bear date the xxvijth day of that King's regne, A. D. 1351." Mr. Riddell states that there is a charter by David the Second to Sir Alexander Stewart of Banchy, dated December 26,

1344 of the lands and barony of Cambusnethan, formerly held by Sir Robert Baird, Knight, and there are more documents to prove the same disposition, there must therefore be some thorough mistake of the author of the *Memorie*, though he appears so circumstantial.

NOTE 30. PAGE 25.

This Princess is likewise called Margaret, for she was thus styled in a dispensation for her marriage with the Earl of Douglas in 1371. It was printed from the original at Tame by Andrew Stewart in his *History of the Stewarts* (Supplement, page 439). The Earl's father being then alive, the dispensation runs, "decree filii nobilis viri Jacobi natus decree filii nobilis viri Willielmi comitis de Douglas et decree in Chastell filii nobilis mulieris Margarete castrensis in Christo filio Roderic Rege scotie illustris nati." They were stated to be in the fourth degree of consanguinity, which rendered the dispensation necessary, which was granted on the supplication of Charles King of France and David King of Scotland. In the chancery of Kelso she is called Isabell, for there is a precept by Robert the Second to the Sheriff of Strik in favour of "Isabell, spousse gendron Jacob comis de Douglas" to give her "rationabilis tertianum of all the lands of which the Earl, her husband, had died seized, within his jurisdiction. For these I am indebted to Mr. Riddell, dated at Edinburgh, April 25, 1394.

Of the marriage of the Countess of Douglas with Sir John Edmonstone there is ample testimony. There is a charter of Robert the Second (1370) to John de Edmonstone et Isabellæ Comitissæ de Douglas spousæ sue filiae nostre cassinissæ of the lands of Edmonstone, in the county of Roxburgh, which grant was confirmed by his successor, Robert the Third, in a charter Johanni de Edmonstone militi et Isabellæ Comitissæ de Douglas sorori nostre cassinissæ of the lands of Edmonstone to the survivor and to their legitimate heirs, dated at Edinburgh, April 25, 1394.

These testimonies are given by *Crawford* from the Edmonstone charter chest, at least must be, for they do not exist, Mr. Riddell 523, nion record. But there is a further notice, for which I am indebted to Mr. Riddell, of a charter or payment by the Treasurer or Chamberlain of Scotland in 1393, "Donino Johanni de Edmonstone scilicet genitore Comitissæ de Douglas spousæ sue filii nostri cassinissæ ratione tertie sibi contingenti" out of the customs of Haddington. The Earl having had therefore an heirtitle pension, this was only a payment in part. There are likewise notices of four subsequent payments between 1392 and 1395.

NOTE 31. PAGE 25.

The pedigree states that Sir John Edmonstone had also a daughter by the Countess of Douglas married to Sir Andrew Kerr et Kerchase, in Tiverton, cupbearer to Robert the Third, from which marriage the Tiverton family are descended. To this Mr. Riddell states, "Mary, daughter of Sir John Edmonstone, could not have married Sir Andrew Kerr of Kerchase, cupbearer to Robert the Third, as whatever genealogists may pretend, there was no such person, and no plainer proof can be discovered of his existence."

¹ *Chancery of Rabb, tom. iii. p. 139.*

Among the noblemen and knights who joined the Earl of Douglas before the battle of Otterbourne, Flissard¹ mentions Sir John Antonian. Every one knows the bavos that this is a very inaccurate makes of English and Scotch names. In the modernised edition of Lord Hervey's translation it is given, and probably correctly, Sir John Edmonstone. There is, however, the addition of David, his son, which of course could not be, as Sir David, Sir John's successor, was son of this Earl of Douglas's widow. In the Paris edition of Flissard, 1595, I understand there is no mention of the son. In Joliet's translation, however, it stands,² "Sir John Antonian, David filius, Robert Colemie." In a subsequent enumeration, however, given by Joliet's, but omitted in Lord Hervey's, it stands Sir John Edmonstone, Sir William Vadan, David Ferrier, Robert Colmene (Campbell according to Lord Hervey). I am inclined, therefore, to think that the David in both places applies to a David Fleming, Antonian and Edmonston being both obviously misnomers, in all probability for Edmonstone.

NOTE 35. PAGE 35.

The documents relative to Tillyallan are numerous. I am indebted for them, chiefly to Mr. Riddell, and give them according to their dates.

Precept by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, appointing Robert Logan, Laird of Restalrig, William Preston of Bonyng, Knights, his lieutenants, to give seisin to Sir John of Edmonstone of the lands of Tillyallan and fortalice thereof, dated Edinburgh, August 2, 1401. Charter by the same Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway to the same, his heirs and assigns, of the fortalice with the pertinents lying within the said Earl's lands of Tillyallan, within the shirefdom of Perth, to be held blync, dated Edinburgh, Feat of the Blesyd Trinity, 1402. Witnesses, Dominus Johanni de Swynton, Dominus Willimino Senecello, Dominus Willimino de Borthwick, militibus, etc.

Charter by the same Earl to Sir John Edmonstone of the same lands, to be helden ward of the Earl, so long as he shall continue to perform the services due out of the same to the Earl of Strathearn, chief Lord thereof, dated Edinburgh, July 10, 1403. William Alastor, Sir William Hay, William Northwick, Knights—witnesses.

Commission by the same Earl appointing Sir John Edmonstone baillie of the said lands, dated August 2, 1409.

Letter by William Ito, 4th son, baillie to the said Earl, testifying that he had given seisin in the same lands, to his dearest cousin Sir John Edmonstone before Sir John Stewart of Invermark, dated April 5, 1410.

Confirmation by Eustace, Countess Palme of Strathearn, confirming to her cousin, David of Edmonstone, son, the former grants to his Lether, Sir John, of the said lands, dated at Perth, March 19, 1414.

Perpetuation of the same David as heir of his father in the aforesaid lands, dated Herlyn (probably) Methven, a scat of the Earl of Strathearn, March 29, 1414.

¹ *Proceed. Paris, 1595, vol. iii, p. 58.*

² *Edmonstone's Modern-Antient Baron, vol. iii, p. 63.*

Charter by Archibald of Douglas, son and heir of the said Archibald, Earl of Douglas, confirming the rights of the said hands of Tillyallan, granted by the said Earl and Patrick Count Palatine and the said Eufemia Countess Palatine, his wife, and cousin of the said Archibald of Douglas, in favour of the said Sir John and David of Edmonstone, dated at Edinburgh, 1418. George Preston of Coton (the ancient inheritance of the Prestons of Craigmilla), William Preston of Benlyn, Archibald de Edmonstone, Knights, William de Edmonstone, Gilbert de Wauchope (of Niddry Marshall), witnesses.

NOTE 35. PAGE 26.

Sir James Edmonstone is witness to a charter granted to William, Lord Crichton, in 1419, and in 1448 he had an investment of a portion of his estate of Edham under the Great Seal upon his own resignation.

As mentioned in the text, only the marriage of Sir James Edmonstone with Janet Napier is mentioned in the pedigree, and John Edmonstone is stated to be the second son of Sir David, succeeding to his brother in default of male issue. For clearing up this mistake I am indebted to Mr. Riddell. The documents are numerous in reference to the marriages and successions of Sir James. I will give them in order:—

There is an instrument under the hand of Richard Robertson, notary, testifying that the bands for the marriage between the said Sir James Edmonstone and Janet Napier were proclaimed in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, in January 1456; But that he had been previously married, and that the marriage had been dissolved, is attested by an instrument under the hands of William Blair and Robert Lynar, notaries, testifying that Isabell Forstare, daughter of the deceased Sir John Forstare (forester of Corstorphine, Knight, had renounced the appeal which she had entered against a sentence pronounced by Richard, Abbot of Culross, and Maledun Drummond, canon of Dunblane, commisaries for Robert, Bishop of Dunblane, in a process of divorce against her by the said Sir James of Edmonstone dated at Edinburgh, February 5, 1456—Witnesses, William Edmonstone of Duntrich, Knight, etc.

Such divorces in the Roman Church arose usually from marriages having been contracted within the far-fetched degrees of relationship, which were very extensive. But when this had been done in good faith, or in ignorance, by either party, the legitimacy of the offspring was not affected. That seems to have been the case in the present instance, for John Edmonstone, who continued the descent with the half of his paternal inheritance, was probably the son of Isabell Forstare, for no third marriage has been traced, and he clearly was only stepson to Janet Napier.

The instrument testifying to the proclamation of the bands between Sir James and Janet Napier, as mentioned above, is dated eight years after the marriage, September 19, 1464. This must have been a precariously measure as Mr. Riddell suggests, arising from some question as to the divorce. The instrument is witnessed by members of the Napier family.

There is an instrument of resignation on the occasion of this second marriage by

Sir James Edmonstone of the Thaneedom of Boyne, in the shire of Banff, and of the lands of Tillyallan, into the hands of James the Second, for a new indentment to the said Sir James and Janet Napier, dated 7th March, 1656. Also a Royal charter on this resigntion, dated three days later, to both which George, Bishop of Brechin, the Chancellor of Scotland, and John, Earl of Atholl, are among the witnesses. The direct descent of John Edmonstone is moreover proved by a decree before the Lords of Council, namely, Andrew, Lord Lauderdale, Chancellor of Scotland, Colin, Earl of Atholl, Andrew, Lord Gray, Alexander, Lord Glamis, William, Lord Forbes, and many others of the nobility, at the instance of William Douglas of Culney Wardens, of Janet Napier, and others, against John Edmonstone of that Ilk, son and heir of the deceased Sir James, concerning the title of Edmonstone pertaining to Sir James at his death, dated 5th Andrews, March 16/1654. This disputing of Janet Napier's legal right, would seem still to convey doubts as to the legality of the previous divorce of (probably) John's mother, Isabel Farreter.

Twenty years later there is an instrument of resignation by Janet, Lady Edmonstone, of her fee of the lands of Tillyallan, and of the Thaneedom of Boyne, in favour of Elizabeth and Margaret, her daughters and heiresses thereof. This is dated St. Andrews, June 3 1674.

A year earlier, namely, January 3 1683, is an instrument of seisin of Elizabeth Edmonstone of half the lands of Tillyallan, as one of the heires of her father Sir James. And on 13th February 1683 is a precept by Margaret Edmonstone, the other daughter of Sir James and wife of Walter Ogilvie of the Thaneedom of Boyne, and for giving seisin to her sister Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Blackadder, of half of the lands of Tillyallan and patronage of the church in exchange for the half of the Thaneedom of Boyne and a rent of six merls due out of the town of Banff. This refers to the exchange as mentioned in the text.

Mr. Riddell has afforded me also the following notice from the inventory whence the information given above is derived, namely, a digression by Robert, Archibishop of Glasgow, in course of a speech from Julian, Bishop of Ossory, allowing Patrick Blackadder and Elizabeth Edmonstone to be married again, and legitimizing their former children, their former marriage being void in regard to the said Patrick Blackadder and another woman related to the said Julian in the fourth and fifth, and another fourth degrees of affinity, dated at Glasgow, June 5 1694. Witnesses, Charles and John Blackadder. I do not pretend to understand what these degrees of affinity mean, but there is one curious circumstance here, that the Robert, Archibishop of Glasgow, through whom this dispensation was obtained, was son of the same Patrick Blackadder and Elizabeth Edmonstone, and consequently his own legitimacy was concerned. He was appointed to the see of Glasgow in 1674, which was raised to an Archiepiscopate during his incumbency.

In conclusion, we may remark that Janet Napier, the mother of these coheiresses, must have married Sir James Edmonstone very young, and moreover, must have lived

to a good old age, for in 1491 she was the wife of Alexander Hepburn of Whitesome, and in 1512 she was still alive and married to a third husband, Adam Hume, as is proved by a litigation concerning the 'terce of Janet Napier, James Edmonstone of Edman's grand-sire's wife, and Adam Hume, her husband.' This is from the Record of the Supreme Court, Court, Book xii, p. 167. Grand-sire or grandfather, Mr. Riddell states, means *great* grandfather, though sometimes grandfather; good-sire or god-sire being the term more ordinarily used for grandfather.

NOTE 34. PAGE 31.

This Princess appears to have been richly endowed. On her marriage with the Earl of Angus, King Robert the Third granted the lands of Abernethy and Donhill, with the profits of the justiciary court of the Sheriffdom of Forfar to his daughter and the longest liver. And she got the Barony of Dalnyphe in Ayrshire as her dower from her husband Sir James Kennedy.

Of the Countess's two sons by the Earl of Angus, William succeeded his father, and dying a young man, was succeeded by his son James as third Earl. He dying without children, the Earldom came to George, the Lady Mary's second son, by whom the line was continued. Of this Princess's three sons by Sir James Kennedy, some mystery hangs over the fate of John, the eldest, who was several years kept imprisoned in the Castle of Stirling, and died without issue. Gilbert, the second son, was created a peer, and from him the present family of Cassilis and Airth is lineaely descended. By far the most remarkable was James, the third son. Being brought up for holy orders, he was first raised to the see of Duneld, and afterwards became Bishop of St. Andrews, the primacy having not as yet been raised to an Archiepiscopate. During the minority of James the Third he was intrusted with the charge of the young Prince, and at his death, which occurred in 1666, and which may truly be considered a national calamity, he possessed the chief management of the State, 'and was the only one able,' says Tytler, 'from fitness, ability, and integrity, to direct the councils of government.' Buchanan, who was little prejudiced in favour of churchmen, says, 'his death was so deeply deplored by all good men that the country seemed to weep for him as for a publick patr^t'. He founded the College of St. Salvator at St. Andrews.

Patrick Graham, second son of the Countess of Angus by Sir William Graham, succeeded his half-brother James Kennedy as Bishop of St. Andrews, which, on his personal application to King, was raised to an Archiepiscopate. He was a worthy and learned, but unfortunate man, for having excommunicated the body of the clergy, they procured from James the Third the Archibishop's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, where he died in 1678.

The time of the Countess of Angus's death is not known, but in the pavement of the middle church of St. Andrews, which occupies the site of the old one, is a stone, stating that beneath it were buried the Countess of Angus and also her descendant, Archibald Edmonstone, Esq., of Bonzie and Redhall, who died in 1659. Being desirous of ascer-

tain if there were any vault beneath the church. I commissioned my friend William Smith, Esq. of Carboth Guthrie, the Rev. James Pearson, the minister of the Parish, and James Maclearen, Esq., my factor, to open the grave, regretting much my inability to be present myself. The following is the report these gentlemen afforded me:—

"In consequence of instructions from Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., a grave-stone in the centre passage of the church, bearing the following inscription, was this day removed. 'Here lies in the same grave with Mary, Countess of Angus, sister to King James the First of Scotland, from whom he is lineally descended, Archibald Edmonstone, Esq., of Duntracath, in this kingdom, and of Reuchill in Ireland, who died in the year 1659, aged about fifty-one years.'

"The earth having been removed to the depth of about two feet, a quantity of human bones were found, including a skull pretty entire. From the size they appeared to be those of a male. On digging deeper, the remains of another skeleton were discovered, the bones of which, being of a smaller size, were considered to be those of a female. The skull smaller than that of the other skeleton, and in a better state of preservation. A portion of the jaw bone, with the teeth nearly entire, was also found. There was no appearance of any vault or stone coffin. It was ascertained from an aged inhabitant that the stone had remained in the same position as it did in the old church, so there can be no reason for doubting that the remains found were those of the Princess Mary of Scotland and her descendant Mr. Edmonstone. The remains were carefully re-deposited and the stone replaced. The whole operations were conducted in our presence.

(Signed) **WILLIAM SMITH, of Carboth Guthrie.**

JAMES PEARSON, Minister, Strathblane.
JAMES MACLAREN, Factor, Duntracath.

*STRATHLANE MANSIE, 26th October 1844."

A tooth, which fell from the jaw of the Lady Mary, is in my possession as an interesting family relic.

NOTE 35. PAGE 33

These names and connexions are on the authority of Crawford's MSS. Genealogy, but without any voucher except for the marriage of James Edmonstone with Helen Murray. Douglass, under the title of *Obipient*, does not mention this marriage. In one point Crawford is evidently mistaken. He speaks in this place of a second daughter, Mary, married to Humphrey Cunningham of Glen-garock. But this clearly belongs to the previous generation, for the receipt of the dower of this marriage is dated 1474, whereas Sir William married Matilda Stewart only in 1516. The Lady Mary married to Glen-garock must be the same whom Crawford states to have married Sir Adam Cunningham of Caprington.

NOTE 36. PAGE 34

In the Treasurer's accounts for Scotland for the years 1455 to 1492 is the following:—

*Item, to Archibald Edmonstone for the begin and reparacion of the Hunt Hall, like as

his bil beys, £18, 11s. 3d." The Hunt Hall is mentioned in another item, but I do not know where it was.

NOTE 37. PAGE 34

Nimmo says "there is a retour of Edmonstone of Ballinton in 1619. It was called the Star of Monchith. The property of Lord Napier in 1624, and now of the Blair Drummond family";—Nimmo, History of Stirlingshire, p. 483. There is the name of James uncle of the Laird of Duntracath, among those absent from an assise in 1534.

NOTE 38. PAGE 35

The marriage of Janet Edmonstone is proved by a receipt in the charter chest by William Lord Graham to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntracath, "his godfether, first for forty merks, dated April 30, and next for £73, dated 16th May 1500. The Earl married, previously, Annabell, daughter of Lord Drummond, by whom he had the second Earl. By Janet Edmonstone he had three daughters, who married Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, Walter Master of Drummond, and John Murray of Aberesbury. There is a charter granted to William Earl of Montrose and Janet Edmonstone, his wife, of the lands of Abenthiven, dated March 17, 1504/5.

NOTE 39. PAGE 35

There are receipts first, dated 16th November 1496, by John Ross of Hallhead Kieldy (Ross of Melville, and another by John Lord Ross of Hallhead (Hallhead), to William Edmonstone of Duntracath, his godfether, for £110, dated July 30, 1507. There are also charters to John Ross of Melville, and Christian Edmonstone his wife, of the lands of Fortresane, in the county of Edinburgh, dated 27th September 1499. By this marriage Lord Ross had Kinian, who succeeded him, married to Lady Janet Stewart, daughter to John Earl of Lennox. This family ended in the male line by the death of the fourteenth Lord Ross in 1554. The Earl of Glasgow is the heir of the last Lord, and possesses the estate of Hallhead.

After the death of her husband, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, Lady Ross formed an alliance which was declared illegal. It appears from the original record that in 1515 there was a cause before the official of Midlothian between the noble Lady Christian Edmonstone dominum de Hall eth acutum, and the humbler person John Christian, "a lit paupere husband," when the official decreed that the marriage contracted between them "de facto et non de jure ignorante" was null. Because Grisell Rattray, first wife of the said George, and the above-mentioned Lady Christian, "aunging in her in quatinquaginta gradibus consanguinitatis," and thus the Lady Christian, and the aforesaid George, stood related to each other within the same degrees of affinity. They were accordingly disjoined. For this notice I am indebted to Mr. Riddell.

NOTE 40, PAGE 35.

There are discharges of "toches," or dower, by Hugh Lord Montgomery, in behalf of his son, one dated 13th November 1500, for £40 and 10 merks; and the other, dated 26th March 1505, for 95 merks, "in part of the said Lord's son's tocher." It would seem that the families were much set on this occasion, for there is a contract in the Edmonstone charter chest, according to Douglas, dated 1st June 1498, between Hugh Lord Montgomery and Archibald Edmonstone of Dunleath, stipulating that John Montgomery, son and heir of the said Lord, shall, God willing, marry Elizabeth Edmonstone, daughter of Archibald, and have with her a portion of 1000 merks, galling Alexander, the second, and failing the second, the third son of Lord Montgomery to marry Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, and Helen, daughters of the said Archibald. The marriage was carried into effect with John, who came to an untimely end, as he was killed during his father's life-time in the well known "Raids" in the High Street of Edinburgh between the contending factions of the Earls of Angus and Aran, called "cleansing the causeway," April 1520, as a partisan of the latter. He left by Elizabeth Edmonstone a son, Hugh, second Earl of Edmonstone, from whom the present family is descended, and a daughter, married to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry.

NOTE 41, PAGE 35.

This marriage is certified by a discharge by Walter Buchanan of that ilk to Sir William Edmonstone, and Robert Shaw, Abbot of Paisley (the Lady's uncle), for 110 merks in part of tocher, contracted with Margaret Edmonstone, sister of the said Sir William, and George, son and heir-apparent to the said Walter. They had a son married to a daughter of William Lord Livingston, and a daughter to Sirling of Ghorat. The family has been long extinct, and the property now belongs to and forms the residence of the Duke of Montrose.

NOTE 42, PAGE 35.

Craigfurd says in his MSS., "The alliance of the family of Dunleath with the house of Borthwick, is vouched from authorities in Borthwick's hands, charters under the Great Seal, and a full collision of the muniments (corrupted from Munsteth, from de monte fisco in my own custody, misnusctifl). There are, however, no documents to this effect in the Borthwick charter chest, to the best of my belief."

NOTE 43, PAGE 35.

The Dominion of Montrose and Strathgarry, with the residence of Dunleath, seems to have been part of the regular jointure of the queens of Scotland. It was settled upon Queen Margaret on her marriage with James the Fourth in 1593, and was probably alienated the same time given to Sir William to hold as dower, he being one of the witnesses to the Queen's marriage. Three years after the battle of Flodden, his son William, in 1516,

is declared to be of lawful age, and, with his brother Archibald, had their father's charge continued. This appears to have been done by the Regent Albany during Queen's residence in England, having been kept from her dower being one of her greatest complaints against the Government. In 1535 the Earl of Lennox, Sir William and Archibald's brother-in-law, joined the party of the Queen against the Earl of Angus, and in endeavouring to emancipate the young King James the Fifth the Earl was murdered, after his party had been defeated at Linlithgow by the Earls of Angus and Aran. In the autumn of 1537 the Queen married Harry Stewart, who was created Lord Methven, and in the July previous she appeared in the Council to appeal against Sir William Edmonstone's keeping possession of Dunote Castle, which she naturally now wished to make over to the care of Methven. Sir William was ordered to surrender it in four or five hours under penalty of prosecution. Sir William had, however, obtained the King's signature to an order for retaining the possession, but this order the Council annulled, though they suspended the execution of the delivery for twelve days (Acta Dom. Consilii, Register Queen's, July 11, 1537). As James the Fifth alienated the town lands of Methven to the Queen's request to her husband, Methven got the Queen to make over the stewardry of Montrose to his younger brother, Sir James Stewart of Irath. According, however, to Miss Strickland, the Queen was tricked by her husband—he having procured the absolute grant of Montrose and Dounie to his brother from the King, when he had fought, and was left for dead at Linlithgow. Queen Margaret never meant to lose the income of her dower lands, and this caused their first quarrel. The charter for this grant is dated 1531. James the Fifth died in December 1542, and the raid took place at Dunblane on the Whitsunday of the following year, in which Sir James Stewart lost his life. In 1547 the penalty on account of this transaction was remitted by the Regent Duke of Chatherhall, and the stewardry appears to have been restored to Sir William Edmonstone, for among the family papers is a discharge with the sign-manual of the Queen Dowager Mary of Lorraine to Sir William Edmonstone of Dunleath, Chamberlain Deputy of Montrose, for the rents, etc., of the lands 1513, 1514, 1515, discharging also William Earl of Montrose, and all others concerned. It is dated Edinburgh, April 25, 1549. From this it would appear that the cession of Dounie to Sir James Stewart was not held good, and that when Mary of Lorraine came into possession of her dower lands, on the death of James the Fifth, she restored the stewardship to Sir William Edmonstone, and that during the time Sir William was held captive, which led to the raid above mentioned, and that during the time Sir William was made over in reversion on account of Sir James's death, the administration of the rents was made over to Sir William's next relation, the Earl of Montrose. On her mother's death, when the dower lands went revert to the crown, Queen Mary continued the stewardry of Dounie to the Earl of Montrose in 1545, but three years later the son of Sir James Stewart recovered possession, and the lands of Dounie were erected into a Barony in his favour in 1550.

NOTE 44, PAGE 36.

As regards the Lady Fliralea Leslie, I am indebted to Mr. Ridell for a copy of the

original indenture at the Abbey of Lindores, dated October 14, 1485, between George, Earl of Rothes, and William, Earl of Fife, to the intent that the latter Earl shall marry Elizabeth, daughter to the Earl of Rothes, as soon as a dispensation from Rome can be obtained, and that if the Earl of Fife desirous to marry before the dispensation arrives, he shall give security that what costs or expenses are made previously shall be justly paid.

Notes 12 Dec 02

There is, however, a bond at Stirling, 25th October 1558, between Colin Campbell (brother and successor to Sir John of Glenorchy) for himself on the part of Christian, daughter of the unquiet Sir John, on the one part, and John Colquhoun of Luss and his brother James on the other, by which it was agreed that the said James should marry Christian Campbell; and the ten pound land of Gaircille be settled on them by the said John Colquhoun; also that a dispensation be procured for the marriage.¹

The late Mr. Buchanan of Cambusneth, who was related to the Newton family, informed me that he had once seen a pardon to James Edmonstone for this slaughter, but it was unfortunately lost. The feud, however, between the families long continued; for thirty years after, there is a bond of manumit by William Edmonstone to the son of Sir James Stewart, by which it appears to be finally settled. The bond is remarkable. It is the permission of the Earl of Morton, then Regent, to William Edmonstone to come into the obligation of manumit, that is, to support in all quarters, as service to a superior, to Sir James Stewart, notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary. A copy of it was given me many years ago by Mr. Buchanan, but the original I have, since gone, was lost in the possession of the Earl of Morton, but has since passed into other hands.

It is as follows:—

"It is, By witness, consent, and authority of our right trait cousin James' Erle of Morton, Lord Darnall, Peleg, to us, our reth, and to whom it is understand that for the reconciliation of the deathly feud and enmity contracted through the slancher of unweigle James Stewart of Bait Barony, father to our wechilid James Stewart of Doane, Kynald committed by William Lanistoun of Darnall, his friends, servants, and complices, and in anytment and estate lieut in any part to the said James Stewart, son and air of the said unweigle James, and his friends, there is tan hande of manent to make and given by the said William Edmiston and James Lanistoun, his son and aplyant, to the said James Stewart and his ays, conforde to the contract and appointment to make betwix the said parties aucton the said slancher, therfor and for divers other

Record of French and Other Nations, vol. III.

of Lennox, of the Lands of Balloch, with Millspair of Constance, the sum of 1000 marks,¹ of the date at Glasgow, Jan. 20, 1556.

John Graham of Knockdole and John Stuart, Earl of Bartscombe, became sureties for Sir John Edmonstone of that Ilk, James Edmonstone of Duntrouth, Knight, and James *alias* Jacob Edmonstone of Newton, as principals for themselves; and James, Comptendant of Inchaffray, and Harry Lindsay of Kinfaus for Sir James Ochisbome of Dundone, Knight, for himself, that they should observe the contents of certain letters of Staines, dated January 25, 1557, granted by the chief kinsman of the father's and mother's side of unsayable Munro² Edmonstone, brother of James *alias* Jacob Edmonstone of Newton, who was slain within the burgh of Stirling in November 1555, under pain of perjury, infamy, and of perpetual credit, honour and estimation for ever, under pain of 5000 marks.

NOTE 49. PAGE 44.

This matter is thus given in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials:—

Raid of Ruthven, Feb. 9, 1554-5, 18 James the Sixth. Malcolm Douglas of Mains, John Cunningham of Drumquhassill, James Edmonstone of Donreath accused that with Robert Hamilton of Inchaffray, John Cunningham of Drumquhassill, Malcolm Douglas of Mains, John Muschet, and Walter Douglas, in October, November, December, and January past, upon the plot laid by the sometime Earls of Angus and Marr and their complices for treasonable deeds presently fugitives in England, communicated to you by John Home *alias* Black John their messenger, and the said John Muschet, how His Majesty's most noble person at the hunting might have been taken captive and conveyed to some strength in the isles and borders of this realm, or else to some strength in the isles of Lochlomond, while the said deuched traitors, fugitives, had with their complices received his most noble person in their hands and concealing the same. Cunningham, having been partieker in the treasonable attempt in August 1558 to take the King captive at Ruthven House, and pardoned, is indicted for having entered into a new conspiracy for seizing on the King, the same as James Edmonstone, and having consolled with James Edmonstone secret times at the Kirk of Strathblane and of Killean upon the execution of the enterprise.

Malcolm Douglas for conspiracy with others how the King might be scimed and conveyed to some strength.

Edmonstone and Hamilton having confessed, sentence was pronounced before Lord Bay of Yester, Head of the Assize, that Douglas of Mains did not approve (by Printeaff's conjectur) the stoning of the King, but guilty of concealing Cunningham and Douglas sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered at the Market-Cross, Edinburgh.

¹ Acts of Parliament for 1558, vol. iii.

NOTE 50. PAGE 44.

If Cunningham of Toullands was as seems likely, of the family of Cunninghamhamhead, this gentleman must have been nearly connected with Sir James Edmonstone, for Sir James's daughter married John Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, and James, his grandson, married the daughter of Cunninghamhead. These were indeed miserable times, destructive alike of personal honour and family ties.

NOTE 51. PAGE 45.

Ogilvie had been previously impaled and tried before the Provost and Baillies of Glasgow. He was accused of saying, and seducing others to attend, Mass at Glasgow, and on his trial he confessed his allegiance to the Pope. The process was characteristic of the age, for, says Calderwood,³ 'he was not suffered to take sleep some nights and days together. His brains being light, some secrets were extracted from him.' He was of course found guilty and hanged.

NOTE 52. PAGE 46.

In the Session of the General Assembly of October 1581, a commission was appointed to take into consideration a question put by the King. In case the Kirk durmed the office of Bishop, whereunto is annexed also a temporal jurisdiction wherein the Kirk is served by voting in Parliament, assisting in His Highness Council contribution in taxation, and sickle, what ouerture they would show whereby the King could not be prejudiced by taking away that state. For the advising of this head, which the Assembly thought very weighty, and of great consequence, a commission was named in which was William Edmonstone. I apprehend, however, this was not the eldest son of Sir James, but the minister of Cargill, for the Kirk at the same Session appointed 'certain brethren to travell in erection of Presbyteries', and Mr. William Edmonstone was named among others for Perth and Strathearn.⁴ Who this minister was I have no due to ascertain.

The following references are from History of Presbyterian Church in Ireland, by James Seaton Reid:—

1641. Edmonstone of Broadland among the officers under Lord Clancroye opposed to the Irish Rebels. Mr. Edmonstone of Broadland disengaged by Lord Clancroye and others to purchase muskets, swords, and pikes at Edinburgh, with a commission to James Edmonstone of the Island, Esquire, delivered by him at Edinburgh, dated 1st January 1642.

The Scotch and English armies under General Montrouz and Lord Montgomery of Ards, having suffered a reverse from the Irish in 1645, Mr. John Edmonstone of Thibroochin in Broadland, a member of a family long distinguished for their benevolence and public spirit, and their warm support of the Presbyterian Church, says Dr. Reid, was sent as ruling elder to attend the General Assembly in Edinburgh, to procure assistance in the existing state of the Irish Presbyterians. In a note Dr. Reid says, 'The Edmonstone Book of the Universal Kirk.'

¹ Calderwood's History, vol. vii, p. 493.

² Book of the Universal Kirk.

³ Book of the Universal Kirk.

⁴ Book of the Universal Kirk.

family resided long at Broadisland, where they set an example of piety, concession, charity, and usefulness, and caused their removal when the estate was sold in 1780, to be felt as a public loss. In 1653 Cromwell formed a plan for translating the leading Scotch Presbyterians of Ulster into Munster, and the name of Captain Edmonstone is found among the number. This scheme was however soon given up.

Page 103 and 106. In the Irish war in 1659 "Col. Edmonstone of Broadisland embodied three hundred foot, with part of which he garnished his house, Red Hall, near Carrick Fergus." At the siege of Derry "Col. Edmonstone, with part of Ulster's regiment, was directed to secure the gates at Port Glenone, and prevent the enemy repairing the Bridge." Early in the morning of Sunday 5th April a strong body of Hanham's forces under Col. Nigent, son of the Earl of Westmeath, having secured some boats, succeeded in crossing the Lagan, about a mile from Port Glenone, without alarming the Protestant sentinels. The trenches were defended with great bravery by Edmonstone and his Lt. Col. Shaw, supported by Sir Arthur Rawdon, who happened to be there, and by five companies under Lt. Col. Whitney.¹ The post, however, was untenable, and the defenders of Port Glenone retreated.² Col. Edmonstone also contrated those skirmishers in the trenches of Port Glenone, of which he afterwards died at Culmore, April 14th, having behaved himself there and on all other occasions with great gallantry and resolution.³ Mackenzie, *True and Impartial Account*, p. 21. Culmore surrendered 23d April.

NOTE 53. PAGE 48.

Hauns or John Hamilton, first Protestant vicar of Durlop in Ayrshire, was a natural son of Archibald Hamilton of Pollock. By his wife, Margaret Denham, he had five sons. The eldest, James, was originally a schoolmaster, and, it is said, Archibishop Ussher was one of his pupils. Subsequently, being a man of talents, he was appointed a commissioner for the plantation of Longford. He thus acquired property, and, having taken an active part in the suppression of Tyrone's rebellion, he was, in 1622, created Viscount Churchnoye, and was much employed during the reigns of James the First and Charles the First. His eldest son was male Earl of Clanbrassil, but this line of the family with the property ended in the third generation. Archibald Hamilton, second son of Hauns, married Rachel, daughter of Walter Crommell of Clyford, sister to James, first Lord Crommell. By her he had four sons and a daughter, Jean, married first to Archibald Edmonstone of Dairishead, and secondly to Sir William Mure of Roswallan.

NOTE 54. PAGE 49.

The work from which the above quotations are made is a quarto volume printed in 1618, entitled "Lau's Memorials from 1615-1654, principally of prodigies and wonders among other events. It was a Protestant Minister, and was curiously credulous and superstitious. Of the Dumb Laird of Dunticath, a local tradition has been preserved

¹ *Spinivode's Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 126, note.

that on one Sunday when the family were going to the Kirk, and it was intimated to him that he could not accompany, he went into the stable and began eating hay as if to show that if not fit to attend public worship, he ought to live among the cattle. A seal ring and a few other memorials of this remarkable person are preserved.

NOTE 55. PAGE 52.

*In a work called *Derriana*, relating chiefly to the famous siege of Londonderry, and which was compiled from a contemporary narrative by the Rev. J. Mackenzie, the same facts are given, and it is added, Col. Edmonstone's valour was spoken highly of, but his resistance was useless for want of support. In the notes to the same work is the following: "The Armagh manuscript (of the siege of Londonderry) also mentions the Earl of Mount Alexander, and Edmonstone's Laird of Dunticath, the latter of whom died at Culmore Fort, 14 April 1659, in consequence of diseases contracted in the trenches of Port Glenone, where he had located himself with great gallantry and resolution." It has been stated in note 34 that the remains of this gentleman were discovered lying above those of the Countess of Angus in the Church of Strabhallane in 1844.*

NOTE 56. PAGE 52.

The late Sir Walter Scott told me that the Scotts of Ilarwood were a cadet of the Harden family, now represented by Lord Polwarth, of which stock himself was Col. Scott killed at the battle of Dunbar (1650), where he commanded a regiment of cavalry against Cromwell. The banner the regiment bore at that battle is in my possession. Lady Adair, who, however, dropt her first husband's title, had the management of affairs for her son during his minority, and would seem to have possessed superior abilities, and, judging by her portrait in the family collection, there was something very distinguished in her air and appearance. Her mother was Dutch, but I have lost the name. By her indenture dated April 17, 1666, Anna Helena (Scott) Adair is to receive £100 per annum, standing as jointure from the Adair estates (whom however but half of what is legally due). Mr. Edmonstone assigns to her a yearly rent charge of £160, 15. 4d. sterling, for her life, "to be paid yearly at the two Feasts of Philip and Jacob, and all Saints; also, in case of survivorship, to have any house belonging to Mr. L. except the mansion-house of Dunticath, to pay rent for lands situated not exceeding thirty acres. The estates charged with £1300 for three daughters, the eldest £500, the second £300, if the third £300, if two, to be divided between them, if one, to have the whole. (No mention of younger sons.)

NOTE 57. PAGE 53.

The Montgomerie of Restonians were descended from the Eglinton family. Sir Hugh, the sixth Laird of Reston, was raised in the Irish Peacock as Viscount Montgomery, and the James Montgomery who married Elizabeth Edmonstone was son of Sir James, second son of the first Viscount. The third Viscount was created Earl of Mount

Alexander in 1661. The sons of the above marriage became next in the line of succession, but predeceased the last Earl, by whom death the titles became extinct in 1738.

NOTE 58, PAGE 53.

Achilbald, ninth Earl of Argyle, who was executed for high treason at Edinburgh in 1653, by his wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Moray, had four sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Achilbald, was created first Duke of Argyle, and was succeeded in his dukedom by his two sons, John, the celebrated Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who left only daughters, and Achilbald Earl of Iish, who left no children. John, second son of the Earl, married Eliabeth, eldest daughter of John eighth Lord Elphinstone, by whom he had four sons—first, John, who on the death of his cousin succeeded to the dukedom, married the Honourable Mary Balfour, daughter of John Lord Balfour, from whom the present family is descended; second, Charles, third Neil, fourth William, and six daughters, first, Mary, married James, second Earl of Roscrea, from whom the present family is descended; second, Anna, married Archibald Edmonstone, Esq. of Dunreath; third, Isabella, married William Montgomery, Esq. of Rosemount; fourth, Jean, married Captain John Campbell of Cariel, killed at the battle of Fontenoy; fifth, Parthenope, married Simon Lord Lovell, who was executed for high treason, and sixth, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

NOTE 59, PAGE 54.

The Harcens were an ancient family settled in Normandy before the Conquest.

In the Galley des Croisades at Versailles is a picture of 'Le combat du Harcenc' under the walls of Antioch. The story told by Monsieur de Condaminus is, that the ancestor of the Harcens le Comte de Condaminus at the first crusade conquered the valley of the Harcens, and took the Princess of Antioch, to whom it belonged, captive, and then married the Princess, and took the name of 'Harcenne de Condaminus.' It is problematical enough.

The De Prele family is now represented by the Comte de Tancarville, who has succeeded to the property of the De Preles, in Normandy, being descended from another branch of the Harcens. The Comte, nine times a third branch. They were considered by England to be 'Harcens Nolde' before the Revolution. A branch of the family came to England, and took the English name of Tryng or Herling, and obtained property in Dorsetshire, of whom there is an account in Wulff's *Minutes of the House of Rossell*. There is no document to trace the history of this branch with Roger Harcens, but himself came to England about the year 1270, I suppose, from a family tradition, one of the victims of Law's Mississippi scheme. The Marquis du Poerle, before the French Revolution, was by name Harcens, probably in this branch of the same family. He sold his property, son, purchased Footscray Place in Kent, which was again sold by his son Benjamin to Lord Reiley.

NOTE 60, PAGE 56.

The family of Wilberham or Wilberham was settled in Cheshire in the middle of the 13th century, where Sir Richard obtained extensive property by marriage with the heiresses of the Vernon and Venables families, and himself was served Sheriff for the county in 1259. The elder branch terminated by the marriage of Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wilberham of Wodham, with Lional Tolleman, Earl of Derby, and the property is now in possession of John Tolleman, Esq., his descendant. Roger Wilberham, Esq. of Nantwich, in whom the male line of the family was continued, had two sons, Roger, father of George, William of Nantwich, and Delancey House, and Radle of Radle Hall, father of Richard, who married Mary, elder daughter and heiress of Robert Roote, Esq. of Lathom House, a property previously in possession of the Earls of Derby. The Rootes settled for some generations in the county of Lancashire. From this marriage there were two sons and six daughters.

1. Edward, created Baron Sleinversdale of Sleinversdale in 1535, married Mary Eliabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Histon, in Kent, by whom he had—

1. Richard, who died in 1541, married Jessy, daughter of Sir Richard Brooks of Norton, Baronet, by whom he had one son and three daughters.

2. Edward, married Emily, daughter of James Ramberton, Esq., by whom he has had a son and three daughters.

3. Mary Charlotte.

4. Emma Caro, married Edward Lord Stanley, eldest son of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby (late Secretary of State for the Colonies), by whom she has two sons and a daughter.

11. Randle, of whom hereafter (Note 63).

111. Anne Dorothy, married Richard Pepper, First Lord Alavay, Master of the Rolls, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by whom she had—

1. William, second Lord Alavay, died November 1549.

2. Richard Pepper, third Lord Alavay, married Lady Arabella Vane, daughter of William, first Duke of Cleveland.

3. Frances Hemmings, married Sir John Warriner of Lochhead, Baron, by whom she has had two sons and a daughter—

4. Catherine Eliabeth.

IV. Mary, married William Egerton of Tatton Park, Cheshire, Esq., by whom she had two sons and a daughter—

1. Wilbraham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes of Shidene, in Norfolk, by whom he had five sons and a daughter—first, William Tatton, married Lady Charlotte Luton, daughter to John, second Marquis of Fly, by whom he had two sons and four daughters—second, William, died 1545; third, Thomas, died 1547, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir William Milner of Nunappleton in Yorkshire, Baronet, by

whom he had four sons and three daughters; fourth, Edward Christopher, married Lady Mary Pierrepont, daughter of Charles, second Earl Mansers, by whom he has issue; fifth, Charles, married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Cost; sixth, Charlotte, Thomas, second son of William Egerton, took the family name of Tatton, and married Fanny, daughter of the Hon. John Grey, son of Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford, by whom he had a son and six daughters.

3. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Egerton, married, first, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes of Stichmore, Baronet, and secondly, Stratford Dugdale of Mervale, Warwickshire, Esq.

V. Frances Alchin, married Anthony Hardolph Fyre, Esq. of Grove Notts, by whom she had one son, George, killed at the battle of Maroosa in 1611, and three daughters; first, Mary Newark, married Charles, second Earl Mansers, by whom she had Charles, Viscount Newark, married Emily, daughter of Edward, Lord Halkerton, died 1649; Sydney Herbert, Viscount Newark, and two daughters, Mary, married Edward C. Egerton, Esq., and Anna; second, Frances Juha, married Granville, son of the Hon. Edward Vernon Hartoun, Archdeacon of York, by whom he had five sons, and a daughter married to Humphrey St. John Malmay; third, Ilencetta married, first, John Eyre, Esq., and second, Henry Gally Knight, Esq. of Langold, Notts.

VI. Sybilla, married William Starling, Esq. of Shaw Hall, Lancashire, she had two daughters: Sybilla, wife of S. Scarsbrick, Esq., of Scarisbrick, Lancashire, and Frances.

VII. Emma, married Charles Edmonstone, Esq., afterwards Sir Charles Edmonstone, Baronet.

VIII. Elizabeth, married Rev. William Barnes, Rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, and afterwards of Eton, Devoni, Wilts.

The Hothams are finely descended from Sir John de Trehouse, who obtained from the Conqueror the Manor of Hotham in Yorkshire, whence the family took the name. Sir Beaumont, seventh Baron, had five sons: first, Sir Charles, second, Sir John, Bishop of Chichester in Ireland; third, William, first Lord Hotham; fourth, Beaumont, second Lord Hotham; fifth, George Beaumont, one of the Earls of Lichfield, succeeded to the Irish Peerage and Baronetcy on the death of his brother William. He married Susanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanley, Knight, and widow of James Norman, Esq., by whom he had —

V. Beaumont, died before his father married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Dyer, Wm., of Lathington, Kent, by whom he had Beaumont, third Lord Hotham. George Fleetwick married Lady Susan O'Brien, daughter of William, second Marquis of Thomond, by whom he has issue; and Frances Philadelphia died unmarried.

2. Frederick, in 1610 Orders, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hodge of Hempstead Place, Kent, by whom he has Sir Charles, K.C.B., and four other sons and five daughters.

3. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry C.C.B., married Lady Frances Rous, daughter of John, first Earl of Strafford, by whom he had three sons.

4. Frances, married Vice-Admiral Sir John Sutton, G.C.B., by whom she had a son and two daughters.

5. Anne, married John Woodcock, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, by whom she had a son and two daughters.

6. Louis, married, first, Sir Charles Edmonstone, Baronet, and secondly, Charles Woodcock, Esq.

NOTE 6, PAGE 57.

Randle Wilbraham, Esq., second son of Wilbraham Boate, Esq., succeeded to the paternal property of Rode Hall, the maternal Lathom House having been assigned to his elder brother. He married, first, Letitia, sole daughter and heiress of the Rev. Edward Rude, of Durham, by Letitia, daughter of John Alden of Larden, Esq., in Cheshire, and Pepper Hall, Yorkshire, sister to Richard Pepper, first Lord Alstane. By this marriage he had, first, Randle, married Shelia, daughter of William Ferton of Gretford Lodge, Esq.; second, Edward, died unmarried; third, Mary Letitia, married Joseph Harrison Fyer, Esq.; fourth, Frances Maria, died unmarried; fifth, Emma, married Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Baronet, as above.

Mr. Williamian married, secondly, Sybilla, daughter of John Egerton of Egerton and Oulton in Cheshire, whose brother Sir John succeeded to the Barony on the death of Thomas, first Earl of Wilton. By this marriage Mr. Williamian has had three sons and five daughters: first, Charles Philip, in Holy Orders, Vicar of Arley; second, Richard, Major in the army, married I. Hatch, youngest daughter of William Egerton of Cresford, Esq.; by whom, who died in May 1519, he had one daughter Cecily, married Sir Francis Henry Kandie; fourth, Sybilla Thirlach, fifth, Henrica; sixth, Frances Maria; seventh, Emily; eighth, Charlotte, married to the Rev. Francis Twynlow, incumbent of Sandwood, Cheshire. She died in December 1525, having a son and daughter.

(Signed) A. E.

COLON, April 1841.

1482 John Edmondstone of that Ilk was appointed captain of the border castles of Cessford, Edgerston, and Ormiston,¹ at the time of the invasion of the English under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third, with the Duke of Albany and a band of rebel nobles.

In 1499 there is a solemn transaction whereby John Edmondstone of that Ilk promises that he will not sell nor put away any more of his lands from John, his son and heir, and the heirs of his said John's marriage with Isabel Hume. It would seem, however, that this John died before his father without leaving male issue, for there is a procurator of resignation by John Edmondstone of the lands of Edmondstone to his son David Edmondstone, in Holy Orders, Rector of Fawls, under the reservation of John, the resigner's life-rent, dated September 1497. It would seem that John, the younger brother of David, had the estate of Edmond apportioned to him, as there is a special regrant dated 1501.

Plaiky's *Moothill of Inveresk* (where judicial procedures were held in the open air) before William, Lord Northwick, James, Master of Morton, etc., as bailiffs of the regality of Dunfermline, on the part of Alexander, Archibishop of St. Andrews, Commender of Dunfermline, by which James Edmondstone of Edmondstone is infit in the hands of Edmondstone as heir to his brother David. It is dated January 20, 1512.

There is a prece of sasine of a week later by the same Archibishop of the lands of Edmondstone as above.

In a legal transaction, dated 1502, James Edmondstone of Edmondstone is designated as a Knight.

It seems likely that Sir James fell with his superior, Alexander, Archibishop of St. Andrews (natural son of James the Fourth, a very young man, at the battle of Flodden, as the battle occurred in September 1513, in February 1513 (which would now be 1514), as the year was then calculated as commencing in March), which is a precept of sasine, dated Dunfermline, stating that John was the son and heir of James, who had died in possession of the lands of Edmondstone.

This John married Elizabeth, daughter of Winchop of Niddrie, by whom he had three sons: John, who succeeded him; James, and Patrick. He appears to have taken part in that tumultuous and frightful case, namely, the trial of Lady Janet Douglas, sister to the Earl of Angus, widow of Lord Glanvill, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Eglinton, who, together with her husband and sons, was accused of attempting the life of James the Fifth by poison and witchcraft. John Edmondstone of that Ilk, together with the Earl of Atholl and Buchan, and others, was on the side, and the unfortunate Lady was condemned to be burnt alive. "Her death," says Calwood, "was much lamented, for her nobility, her youth, her beauty, her courage at her suffering, but most of all because it proved that it hatched against her banished brother, rather than gall: es of any crime committed, had bought her to that end." Her husband was killed by falling from the walls of the castle of Edinburgh, while trying to escape. The son was detained in prison during the King's life, and afterwards restored to his patrimony. "The accuser,"

¹ *Black Acts, folio 66.*

GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF EDMONSTONE.

HAVING in the preceding narrative brought down the descent of the elder branch of Edmondstone and Edmonstone to the sixth generation, I propose now to continue it as far as my materials allow, which are derived first from the Edmondstone Genealogies,² which, however, ends with the year 1576, and is, moreover, not much to be depended upon, and chiefly from the information afforded by the older charrters of Edmondstone, which Mr. Waughtope of Edmondstone kindly allowed Mr. Riddell, at my request, to examine. Though the genealogy thus produced is not so distinct and satisfactory as that of Dunfermline, still it is sufficient to elucidate the descent. I would premise that in this portion the spelling of the name adopted by the elder branch is adopted. On this there seems to have been no rule, the name appearing in ancient documents in various shapes. The more modern orthography of the Dunfermline family uses is that I have generally employed. The six generations referred to above are—*1st*, Henry; *2d*, John; *3d*, John; *4th*, David; *5th*, James; *6th*, John.

This last John married Margaret, daughter to William Maidland of Threistane, ancestor of the Lauderdale family. According to the Edmond pedigree, a dispensation was obtained for this marriage coming within the prohibited degrees. This was dated 1563, and the following year John Edmondstone gets a Bull from Pope Innocent the Eighth, taking him and all his concerns under the protection of the Church.

There is a curious indenture made at Dunfermline, dated 29th of July 1499, between John Edmondstone of that Ilk, and William Preston of Caigwall, whereby it is covenanted that John, the eldest son and heir of the aforesaid John Edmondstone, or failing him, William, the second son, should marry Margaret, the daughter of the aforesaid William Preston, or, in case of her death, his sister Elizabeth, William Preston giving 600 marks in dower, with which John Edmondstone shall reduce in the lands of Kylshaw, and land them over to William Preston. There are some more clauses relative to Kylshaw and the estate of Wallerton in Fife-shire, in possession of John Edmondstone, which it is not necessary to follow up.

This John, referred to in the indenture, seems to have succeeded his father, for in



continues Calderwood, 'was one William Lynn. He repented, but too late, of his calumny, and confessed his wicked purpose to the King, but the King relented nothing of his rigour or his forfeiture of their lands. His anger against the Douglasses was implacable.' This dreadful tragedy took place in July 1537.¹

In 1567 Captain Blackster, James Edmondstone, and others were tried, tortured, and executed for having been concerned in the murder of Lord Darnley. Who this James Edmondstone was does not appear. There was no proof of their guilt brought forward, but that was not necessary in those wicked times.²

John Edmondstone was appointed one of the Association to protect King James about this time, but this was the son, for the father died in 1535, as is shown by a precept of *courte conuict*, deeming John to have succeeded to his father John of that Ilk. During his father's lifetime this gentleman had been summoned to Parliament.

In the year 1567, being now styled Sir John of Ilk, he, with sundry peers, at the head of which were the Regent Murray and the Earl of Huntly, signed a bond of association to protect King James on his mother's abdication. This bond is dated Edinburgh, 1567. In 1572 Sir John was proclaimed a rebel, with others;—what was the occasion, however, or the result of this proclamation, does not appear; but in 1580 we find him engaged in a breach of the peace, by attacking Archibald Wauchop, the young Laird of Kidder, who had been concerned in the slaughter of the Laird of Shirehall, and his brother, John Giffard.³ The affair was brought to trial, and Lord Huntly, Sir John Edmondstone, and others, were the partners of Wauchop, who, in the meantime escaped. Whether it was upon this occasion or any other, but in 1591 we find David Edmondstone of Woolmet (a cadet of the family) and James Lawson of Huntly bound for Sir John Edmondstone of that Ilk, that he himself, and all he is obliged to answer for by the laws of the realm shall keep the King's peace under the penalty of £500. This is dated November 15, 1591.

Sir John married Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Kerr of Cessford, grandfather to the first Earl of Roxburgh. It seems this is the 'old Edmondstone' who is styled in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials to have been one who consulted M'Ness Simpson, a

which, in 1591.

Sir John married Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Kerr of Cessford, grandfather to the first Earl of Roxburgh. It seems this is the 'old Edmondstone' who

was knighted, as there is an important detail of Dianus Johannes Edmonstone de calco in mala, of James Edmondstone of Newton, the son of Andrew de erden, dated July 9, 1619; and this is a general return of Sir John Edmonstone of that Ilk as heir of Andrew his father, dated Preston 21, 1625. In the following year he finally disposed of the estate of Edmonstone to Mr. James I'Anthon, Advocate. He married Janet I'Anthon, and was succeeded by his son Andrew.

1 Calderwood, History of the Kirk, vol. 6, p. 56. 2 Calderwood, History of the Kirk of Scotland, vol. v, p. 56. 3 Ke Th. 11, 1619, folio 10, Chancery Court of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 52.

father, Sir John, in the barony of Ednam, the adiutor of the Hospital of Egmont, and other lands in Rosburgh; also as successor to his father in the office of Coroner of the post of Lohian extending from Averloch to Cellarlung, which office had been held in continued descent from the time it was granted to Sir John, husband of the Countess of Douglas. This return is dated November 8, 1633.

Andrew was succeeded by his son of the same name, who was returned December 12, 1653.

He married Isobel, daughter of Sir A. Don of Newton Don, by whom he had five sons:—

t. Andrew, married Miss Patron of Eccles, by whom he had one daughter, who died unmarried.

2. James, who succeeded to his brother.

3. Patrick, married Miss Cox, by whom he had one daughter, Isobel, married to William, second son of Ayton of Inchdrayton, by whom he had a son Roger, who died in 1831; whose son William Edmondstone Ayton, the distinguished Professor of Rhetoric in the Edinburgh University, is now the representative of this ancient line. 4. Thomas; 5. Gilson, both died unmarried. Likewise two daughters, Isobel, married William Illog, and Margaret, married to Hepburn of Huntly, either of whom left descendants. James married Miss Pringle of Clifton, by whom he had James, who succeeded him, and five daughters: Isobel, married Theodore Nixon Newhoff, King of Corsica; and Janet, Violet, Ann, and Patricia. Ann, the last survivor, died in 1850, aged 102.

James died unmarried in 1722, and with him the male line expired. He had previously sold the estate of Ednam, and purchased that of Cora House, which, as mentioned before, the last Miss Edmondstone bequeathed to George Cranston, Esq., Lord Cora house.



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